

Original Correspondence.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—THE AWARDS.

SIR,—I observe in last week's Journal a list of awards of the jury of the International Exhibition to the contributors of iron, &c. Among the medals granted was one to Mr. Ebenezer Rogers, of Abercrombie, "for his active share in developing, among other minerals, the hematite iron ore of Cwm Nodde." One might infer from this that it is to him due the merit, if not the exclusive merit, of developing the ore, whereas I believe the truth is that he was utterly ignorant that there existed in the United Kingdom ore of the class and quality until I had communicated it to him after his return from Belgium and Germany, in 1860. This ore was proved by me in strata in 1858. He ultimately joined me, and claimed the discovery, published by him in Part III. of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain—"Iron Ores of South Wales," and subsequently given to the public by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. I then ceased to co-operate with him, and adopted proceedings in Chancery, which are now pending. In these proceedings my plea is that I, and I alone, am the developer and discoverer of the Cwm Nodde iron ore in strata. I think that when the issue is arrived at justice will satisfy the public of my correctness. The days are certainly passed when awards should be made by favour, as would appear in this instance, and not merit. Sir Roderick Murchison and Dr. Percy, who were jurors in this case, had been communicated with, and my claim made known to them, in 1861; but if, as is stated, a medal has been awarded to a firm who have failed to send in the materials they propose to exhibit, there is nothing surprising in the fact that a young man's claim, when struggling with the world, should be passed unnoticed. Where the circumstances of the Cwm Nodde Mines are known Mr. Rogers says nothing: the South Wales Institute of Engineers are acquainted with the discovery and developer, and would not endorse such as the School of Mines in Jermyn-street, London, have sanctioned.—*Spring-hill Villa, Morther Tyddell, July 21.* W. THOMAS.

IMPROVED AMALGAMATOR AND GLEANER.

SIR,—During the past few months a very efficient machine, invented by Dr. J. M. Hill, has been in practical operation in several of the southern counties of California and in the Nevada Territory, and as to the practical working of which the inventor has received a large number of flattering testimonials. It is very economic, as with it and a set of 12 stamps-heads 12 tons of stuff may be treated daily. When the crushed material from the mill arrives at the gleaner, an immediate separation of the amalgam from the waste matter takes place, the former from its superiority of weight descending to the pool of mercury, becomes incorporated with the same, and sinking to the bottom, remains in a stationary vessel; while the waste matter or tailings are held in suspension, and expelled by centrifugal force. A TRAVELLER.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

SIR,—The numerous conflicting reports concerning the value of the silver discoveries in this mine, and the rapid and violent fluctuations in the price of the shares caused thereby, will, I think, be a sufficient apology for my troubling you with any remarks thereon. In the first place, it is evident that much prejudice exists in the minds of many individuals regarding the continuance of silver in Cornwall to any great extent. This, no doubt, arises from the small quantities hitherto found, and the limited experience of the majority of Cornish mine agents in the character of those quantities which have been found; and whatever may have been the character, class, and value of past discoveries, it will certainly require a more potent argument than this to dispose of the facts in connection with this discovery. The sales already effected, amounting to more than 10,000, from so small a piece of ground, stamp it with a character unprecedented in the history of Cornish mining; and this must not be regarded as the sum, but only as the earnest of what is to follow. The reserves in silver were never equal to the present, and the indications of its continuance are more numerous and strong than they ever were before. The shareholders may rest assured, whatever adverse reports may be put into circulation, that they have here a mine greatly improved, and daily improving, both in respect to lead as well as silver, accompanied with prospects of other improvements, that cannot be excelled by any other mine. We are preparing for the market three parcels of silver and one of lead ores, estimated to fetch upwards of 4000*l.*, the result of legitimate operations, and not of any undue effort in working the mine.—*July 28.* ROBERT KNAPP.

ARE SILVER MINES IN CORNWALL A FAIR SPECULATION?

A HINT TO THE UNWARY.

SIR,—In my rounds through the City I am continually beset by men of all grades to know if I think Cornish silver mines a good investment. I now freely give my view, by stating that silver, when not mixed with lead, below 60 ozs. to a ton of ore is worthless—that is, to support a continuous paying mine; and ask who ever knew one worked in the West of England that does not cost the value of 2 lbs. of silver to get out 1 lb.: in that case they are worthless speculations. Was there ever a silver mine in Cornwall or Devon that produced 100,000*l.* worth of silver ore? I say, not one. Hereford rose 70,000*l.* worth. What did the company spend in search of a second bunch? and it is not yet discovered. I found Callington Silver Mines, and worked in them through all their profligate progress, when native silver was at times produced by barrows full. What was the result? Then look at Wheal Carpenter, Silver Vein, Port Quin, Wheal Samson, and many other places I could name—all the results are the same. Then, if you are a speculator, but injurious to the mining community at large, and ruinous to those who injudiciously risk their money. NICHOLAS EXNOR.

"BULLS" AND "BEARS."

SIR,—I have been so often asked by speculators in mines the meaning of the terms "bulls" and "bears," that I am convinced many of your readers would like to have these terms explained to them, also the methods had recourse to by those speculating gentlemen. I shall commence by stating that the "bulls" and "bears" may be divided into two classes—the fair and the unfair; and also that the number of the former class is very small indeed. Although my remarks will not be very agreeable to the generosity of those operators, I must acknowledge that both "bull" and "bear" are very necessary animals when they act fairly, as the one prevents shares from being knocked down to too low a figure, and the other prevents them from rising to too high a figure. They may be considered the safety-valves of the Mining Market.

I will first show the proceedings of the fair "bull." He narrowly watches the prices at which shares are selling, and if he considers they are beneath their real value, he buys up a goodly number of them as quietly as he can, and then gives his reasons to the market and the public why he has done so, confining himself strictly to facts, his object being now to get the price of the shares up to their real value; having succeeded, he sells them at the advanced price. The fair "bear" acts just for a contrary purpose. He notices the price at which certain shares are selling at, and being convinced that the prospects of the mines do not warrant such high prices, he sells a large number of shares, and then uses every fair means to get the price down; such, for instance, as getting the mines inspected by some trustworthy agent, and making his report of the true state of the mines public, or by showing that the financial accounts are not in a very flourishing state, or, in short, by stating any other fact of which he is in possession. It must be understood that the "bear" at the time he sold the shares, did not possess any, although he may have sold hundreds. He sells them at the market price, to deliver at some future time; say, the next settling-day, or the following one, or even for some months on, with the full conviction that when the facts in his possession, or which he hopes to obtain, are made public, the price will decline; and when they are as low as he thinks their real value, he either buys the shares and delivers them to the purchasers, or receives the difference between the two prices.

It will be seen by the above that both "bull" and "bear," when they act honestly, deserve the thanks of the public, as they certainly prevent them, in a great degree, from paying an unfair price for their shares. I suppose the word "bull" was first suggested by that animal tossing up, and the word "bear" by that animal treading down. I repeat that the "bulling" and "bearing" systems do a great deal of good when carried on fairly, and I could wish there were more operators in the market, as with all their exertions, many mines are still selling at most ridiculous prices.

I will now proceed to show the tricks resorted to by the unfair "bulls" and "bears." I may sum it all up by stating the fact that they will concoct any falsehood they may think desirable about the mine; will go any lengths to carry their point; will, in short, stick at nothing. Of the two, I am of opinion the "bears" are the worst. When they have decided on getting down the price of a mine, several of them will join together, throw several hundred shares on the market all at once (although not possessing one), and send lying telegrams to each other, which they industriously show to everyone in the market. About 12 months since one of the gang actually sent a lying telegram from the West End to his confederate in the City, which latter represented he had just received it from Cornwall; the trick was, however, soon discovered. These telegrams, of course, state that the mine which yesterday was worth, perhaps, 50*l.* per fathom, has just been cut out, and that the mine has all of a sudden become poor. Sometimes it is, the shaft has fallen in, and will cost many hundreds to repair it, besides stopping the mine; in fact, anything that the prolific imagination of the unfair "bear" can hatch. Lying is the principal weapon he makes use of, and generally with success. Another trick of theirs is to ascertain if the principal dealers are buying, and if they are not, they offer the shares by hundreds, at considerably under the market price, which another of the confederates immediately buys. They thus buy of and sell to themselves, and the shares are then quoted at their own prices. The timid public, seeing that their property has so suddenly decreased in value, and fearing the price will still go lower, now rush in, and actually assist the "bears" by throwing bona fide shares on the market; thus the price goes lower and lower, and the "bears," having gained their point, now buy up the shares at the lowest price, and deliver them to those to whom they had sold at a much higher price. They now turn their attention to some other mine, and play the same game over again. Sometimes they burn their fingers severely, but in general they succeed, and make a pretty good thing of it. Such "bears" as I have just described are nothing better than swindlers—a vile lot. But what shall we say of captains of mines who join the "bulls" and "bears," and assist them by sending lying reports of the state of their mines, cover over valuable discoveries, take ore from rich mines to poor ones, drive their levels by the side of rich lodes, keeping the fact of their richness secret until they and their friends have bought up the whole mine?—what shall we say of such men (for I am assured that such have been)? Can any name had enough be found for them? Such a captain is as much a thief as the shopman who steals his employer's goods, for when ore is discovered in a mine, that ore is as much the property of the adventurers in that mine at the time the discovery was made, as the goods the shopman steals was the

property of his employer. The captain, therefore, who conceals the wealth of his mine until he and his confederates have bought up the mine is, in the opinion of every honest man, a thief, a robber, and a swindler, and that, too, to the very men whose bread he is eating. Let us, however, hope that the race of such captains is extinct. A CAUTIOUS MAN.

PRACTICAL MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.

SOUTH PHOENIX MINE.

SIR,—It would seem most of the people in the mining world are unacquainted with the position of this mine, otherwise it would be, doubtless, of more value in the market. It has hitherto been worked by a few spirited adventurers upon one or two north lodes, which have not as yet turned out according to the expectation of the promoters. But the objects, more particularly of late, have been to extend the cross-cuts in the 125 and 100 fms. levels towards their south ground, where the whole of the main lodes of Marke Valley and West Rose Down Mines will be found. Very recently an elvan course of the most favourable and highly mineralised description has been intersected in the 125, and extended into upwards of 20 fms., and no sign as yet of being through it. In the last day or so a lode has been cut in this elvan, producing rich copper ore, with fine indications for further improvements. Levels will be opened out on this lode, which is very probably one of the north lodes in Marke Valley, and seeing this elvan is so congenial, and this north lode already producing fine indications, encourage the proprietors to anticipate great success upon the main lodes before them. It should be remembered that the 100 and is not many fathoms behind the 125, and when they cut this lode the 100 a mine can be sunk through upon the ore, which operation will have the double effect of proving the ore ground and improving the ventilation. It really appears now that this mine will shortly emerge (like its maternal parent did some years ago) from its ashes of embryo into a state of perfection, and it must be pleasing to the proprietors to learn that they are likely to have that success they have so patiently awaited. I am informed the 125 end is only about 20 fms. from the main lode in Marke Valley, with every probability of cutting other lodes as they reach the former. There is no question, in my opinion, that this beautiful elvan will be the salvation of the present proprietors' interest, and, like the elvan in East Caradon, will be the chief cause of the formation of the mineral that will be found in those various lodes to the south.

July 25.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE CARADON DISTRICT.

SIR,—If your valuable Journal should not be too fully taken up with news from other districts, and considered of more importance to your readers, perhaps you will kindly insert the following. We have been wonderfully excited the last fortnight herewith respecting the great fluctuations in the price of Wheal Ludcott shares, which have gone up and down like a bucket in a well; and I hear the same, or greater, excitement has prevailed in the London Mining Market, but I am glad to hear that the settlement went off, although very heavy, very satisfactorily, which looks well for the bona fide character of the dealing which took place, and proves that the present holders have faith in the goodness of the mine, and the expectations they entertain of cutting something good in the 84; should it cut as is expected, it will be a most wonderful mine, and one cannot give an idea what price the shares may reach; and it will cause much more of this improving district to be more fully explored and developed; and I have not the slightest doubt in saying that in a very few years, with such mines as East Caradon and Wheal Ludcott coming out as they have done lately, that this will be "the district" of Cornwall; and there are a few young mines which will in a very short time come out with as great a rush as the above-named, for instance, North Trellawny, which, I fancy, will soon be producing some good results. They have as fine a lode as can be seen in their seat, from 5 to 9 feet wide, and going from the side of the hill near Killis Mill, down across the river, where he can be plainly seen back of it when the water is low and clear. This mine, take my word for it, will soon be heard of to advantage, and at the present low price the shares are at, they ought to be gone into and held, on the chance of what the next few months may bring about; I believe the best of the north and south lodes come across this set, and it is not very far from Wheal Ludcott, but time will show. Then comes a young and progressive mine, Wheal Caradon, on Mr. Natt's property at Slade—look out for something turning out good at this mine shortly; this will be the next on the list of exciting improvements in this district. They have, doubtless, the Caradon Granite Hill lode, and I fear it is too far north; I think the best of the Caradon Hill lode comes more south, but time will show. West South Caradon is another likely piece of ground—in fact, all the young mines in this district are worth watching, particularly those that are well and prudently managed. I forgot to mention that in Wheal Caradon, in the eastern end of the set, they have a north and south lode, which ought to be opened upon; it would not cost much in proving, and it may turn out a second Wheal Ludcott. I hear they are immediately going to put a good permanent engine on this mine, as the present one was only bought to prove the mine some 20 or 30 fathoms down below the adit, but now they have nearly reached the 60, under adit, and the determination appears to be to prosecute the mine with all vigour and speed, with due regard to economy. I will write soon again from this district, as I think we shall have great doings here shortly, as we appear to have our share of luck at present, and there is nothing like striking whilst the iron is hot. Q. C.

THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINE.

SIR,—Referring to the letters upon the subject of this mine, I may state that, as secretary, I regretfully must acknowledge that the mine is in a most difficult position. My solicitude has been directed towards the relief of the burden temporarily thrown upon those employed. In consequence of the shortcoming of some of the parties interested, the finances of the company are not in the position that I could desire; but, at the same time, I am making every effort, with corresponding success, to re-establish a sound financial position, upon the accomplishment of which I shall have great pleasure in conveying to all interested that I have effected the object in view. Gresham House, July 24. THOMAS SPARGO, Sec.

We are glad to have received this letter, as being an answer to several letters we have already inserted, and so much in reply to some on hand as to render their publication unnecessary. "J. G. W." (Aberystwyth) will find from the above that the miners will be paid; hence, his more anxious desire being achieved, he can safely leave the other matters referred to in his lengthy communication to settlement by reflective discussion; and our friend "S. B." will not regret writing his letter, when we inform him that personal enquiry has resulted in the assurance that the working mine will be carefully looked to, all just debts discharged, and every possible exertion made to redress grievances that may have been inadvertently fallen into.]

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE.—The following very satisfactory report upon this mine has just been furnished by Capt. W. H. Richards:—

July 18.—This property is situated near Marazion, in the parish of Ludgvan, in the county of Cornwall, and is held under a grant for 21 years from Mr. J. Rogers, M.P. for Helston, at 1-18th dues. The operations commenced consist of an adit, driven about 160 fms., and shafts sunk to various depths on the different lodes; five in all have been held open, all of which are producing rich work for both tin and copper ore. The No. 1, or south, lode is intersected in the adit, and found to be about 2 ft. wide, underlying south, for the most part composed of tin and quartz. There has been a large quantity of ore sold from the present point of working. This lode continues to be very rich in the bottom of the level for many fathoms in length, but cannot be further developed deeper without the aid of machinery. No. 2 lode is wrought on to about 7 fms. in depth, and found to be about 20 in. wide, regular and well-defined, yielding some very good work for tin, and, in my opinion, cannot fail to produce large quantities when further opened on. No. 3 is about 30 fms. to the north of No. 2, which has been worked on at several points to a depth of 5 fms., and is found to present a champion-like appearance, and produces good stones of both tin and copper. The lode has also a south underground just under the great elvan-course that overlies Nos. 1 and 2 lodes. This great mineral-forming elvan-course is intersected by large and powerful cross-courses and elvan dykes. No. 4 lode is opened on by trial shafts at two points to the depth of about 5 1/2 fms., and at the deepest is 12 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mudiic, peach, prinn, and is spotted throughout with rich copper ore, but not as yet sufficient to value. No. 5 lode has been taken away for a great number of fathoms in length, and as deep as could be gone for water; but, as we have directed our operations a little to the west of the old workings, I am daily in hopes to more clearly ascertain its value. This is a large set, and doubtless contains many other lodes equally as rich. In conclusion, I would remark, looking at the geological position, together with the number of lodes laid open, embedded in well-defined strata, and in such close proximity to the great mineral-producing range of the West Cornwall district, it fully convinces me this is a first-class property, and it has been thoroughly inspected by practical mine agents—among the many are Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath; Capt. Daw, of Carn Brea; Capt. Chapple, of Sitherney Carmel; Capt. Hancock, of East Wheal Falmouth—all of whom express the highest opinion of it. To properly develop and bring the mine into a paying state, a mere nominal amount of capital only will be required. The set is very extensive, and in every respect well situated, being surrounded by good roads, and crossed by the West Cornwall Railway, thereby affording cheap and easy transit for the carriage of ore and materials; it is 2 miles from Hayle, 3 from Penzance, and only 1 1/4 from the port of St. Michael's Mount.

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

As charged at the EAST MARGARET MINE during the following months:—			
Description.	Feb.	March.	April.
D. C. B. steel	per cwt.	.....	.....
4 in. patent nails .....	"	.....	.....
4 1/2 in. ditto .....	"	.....	.....
5 in. ditto .....	"	.....	.....
Whim kibbles .....	"	.....	.....
Sheet lead .....	"	.....	.....
Leather	per lb.	.....	.....
Longwood timber	per foot	.....	.....
Drum balk ditto .....	"	.....	.....
Quebec yellow pine ditto .....	"	.....	.....
Best London cement	per ton	.....	.....
Tallow	per cwt.	.....	.....
Grease .....	"	.....	.....
Rape oil	per gal.	.....	.....
Powder	per 100 lbs.	.....	.....
Safety-fuse (sump tape)	per coil	.....	.....
Rope	per cwt.	.....	.....
White yarn	per lb.	.....	.....

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending July 19 19*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; number of passengers, 29,969.

RELINQUISHMENT OF SHARES—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

TRETOL AND MESSER MINING COMPANY.

The further hearing for settling the list of contributors in the case of the winding-up of the Tretol and Messer (Cost-book) Mining Company Chambers, on Tuesday. Mr. Whinney, the Official Manager, sought to retain on the list of contributors the names of certain persons who had relinquished their shares, after payment of all calls, in April, 1861, and of certain other persons who being unable to pay their arrears of call transferred their shares to the company, in accordance with the resolution of a special meeting, upon consideration of receiving a formal release from the company.

The case of Mr. S. J. COLES was first heard. Mr. Coles wrote to the pursuer on April 8, 1861, and sent in his relinquishment. Mr. Charles, the pursuer, acknowledged the receipt of this letter on the 11th of the same month, and asked whether he required an appraisal. On the 13th Mr. Coles wrote that he did not require an appraisal, and considered the affair settled.—Mr. WHINNEY contended that, according to the rules of the company, a shareholder was at liberty to withdraw upon giving notice to the pursuer, and upon paying up his proportion of the liabilities. If he had paid up his proportion at the time of the relinquishment the case would have been different; as it was, he contended that they must be retained upon the list.—For Mr. Coles it was urged that he had paid up the whole of the calls that had been made, and that if there had been anything due the pursuer would have given notice of it.—The CHIEF CLERK said the rule was that the shareholder could relinquish, and Mr. Coles appeared to have availed himself of the rule.—For Mr. Coles it was further urged that the pursuer was they were clearing up the tin, which would be sure to leave a profit.—Mr. WHINNEY (for the Official Manager) said that it would be found that at the time of the relinquishment there were liabilities outstanding, and that this would be proved by the subsequent statements of account.—The CHIEF CLERK thought that if the Official Manager could prove that at the time of the relinquishment the liabilities exceeded the assets, he might possibly have some grounds for contending that the pursuer was to contribute his proportion of such difference. But it would be very difficult to ascertain the liability.—Mr. STEPHENSON (whose client was in the same position as Mr. Coles) submitted that the assets, or at least a proportion of the assets, had been sold, and a debt made.—The CHIEF CLERK thought it unnecessary to go so far as that. The pursuer made no claim, and to assume that the relinquishment was not valid there may be some better grounds. The inference would be that the shareholder relinquishing would say, "I have relinquished my shares. If I am liable, I should see the books." The company enabled the pursuer to take advantage of the shareholder when necessary, and the company was bound by the acts of the pursuer; if the pursuer says a fault the release is good, so far as the contributory is concerned. The pursuer says, in effect, "As the pursuer of the company I have no claim upon you. If, however, the Official Manager can prove that there was a claim, the matter may be further considered.—Mr. WHINNEY said in a statement of accounts, and submitted that that afforded evidence of the fact.—The CHIEF CLERK said he was bound to say that he considered it a fair case of relinquishment, and that the shareholder might well say "I have nothing to pay." He has nothing to pay after an absolute relinquishment, and he was quite justified in taking the account of the pursuer. With regard to the statement of accounts handed to him if he acquiesced, as it did not take in the lease, machinery, &c., a proportion of the value of which the shareholder relinquishing would be free, unless there was a letter that he received from the pursuer the shareholder was free, unless there was a letter that he received from the contributory do more? A man does not say—What! Am I not liable? He does not say so easily? Are there no liabilities to which I can contribute? His name must be struck off the list. The books show, moreover, that he has not since been treated as a shareholder.—Mr. R. D. GANT was in the same position. The only omission was the name was not entered in the share-ledger as relinquishing—struck off.—Mr. FRANKS HALL had fallen formally to relinquish—retained.—Mr. DUDLEY OLIVER was in the same position as Messrs. Coles and Gant—struck off.

The CHIEF CLERK then proceeded to hear the cases of those shareholders who had transferred their shares to the pursuer, in accordance with the resolution of a special general meeting, held Jan. 8, 1861 (and reported in the Mining Journal of the Saturday following). The resolution was as follows:—"That the committee be empowered to accept the shares of such of the shareholders who may be in arrears, either partially or in full, for the calls due thereon, or to make such other arrangements with the defaulting shareholders as they may deem expedient, and that the committee be and are hereby empowered either to cancel, re-issue, or sell such shares at such price as they may think advisable for the interest of the company."—Messrs. Blyss, Cockfield, Jones, and others had similar cases.—Mr. COCKFIELD submitted the transfer was bona fide and not in opposition to the Cost-book Principle. The resolution was fairly passed, and the meeting adjourned from the 8th to the 23rd of January, in order that the negotiations with the shareholders might be completed. In consequence of these negotiations he transferred his shares to the representative of the company, and from Jan. 14, 1861, he was altogether excluded from all voice in the management of the company. For 15 months he heard nothing of the company, and had no further interest in it, considering that the arrears due from him had been taken from the assets. He submitted that, the shares had risen, and the mine had turned out highly prosperous, he would have a claim, and that, conversely, he was not liable.—Mr. FRANKS (for Mr. Jones) contended that the transfer was good, and that the pursuer had full power to accept such transfers as trustee of the company. He then put in the following letter from the pursuer:—"I, Austin Franks, Feb. 19.—I acknowledge to have received of you this day a transfer of 20 shares in the Tretol Mining Company, dated the 13th day of February, 1861, and I acknowledge that I receive the same in conformity with the resolution passed at the special general meeting of the shareholders, held on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1861, and in consideration of such transfer I hereby undertake to stay all proceedings in the Statutory Court against you in respect of the calls due from you on the said shares, and to forego the payment of all calls in respect thereof, as well as the cost of the said stay in the Statutory Court.—WILLIAM CHARLES, PUISER."

Mr. WHINNEY observed that the transfer contained a clause that the vendor should have the transfer registered within 21 days, or that it should be void. He did not think this condition had been complied with.—The CHIEF CLERK explained that the vendor was the purchaser, and not the seller; and that in this case, the pursuer being the vendor, the objection would scarcely apply.—Mr. VALLANCE said the objection was that the special general meeting had no power to give the authority which they had given. The CHIEF CLERK enquired whether there had been no notice given of the meeting? Mr. VALLANCE objected that, if it were intended to pass such a resolution, the deed should have been altered first, as the resolution was equivalent to altering a deed in partnership.—Mr. COCKFIELD wished the Chief Clerk to understand that he was unable to do so as liable to pay creditors, provided the existing shareholders were unable to do so. The CHIEF CLERK: Precisely so. As a former member. He thought it would have been better, for he saw the Official Manager had made a separate list of those shareholders who had transferred their shares, had they been made simply contributory, leaving the question of the extent of their liability to be considered at a future time.—Mr. WHINNEY preferred the question decided as member or not member, as by calling the former members they would practically be released.—The CHIEF CLERK said the decision was whether the resolution was inconsistent with the rules. The deed, as it stood, not altering the deed, it was simply making a bargain with certain shareholders, and he thought a special meeting had a right to do so.—Mr. VALLANCE (interrupting) Ah! he would be dangerous, as supposing collusion.—The CHIEF CLERK submitted that no such collusion had been proved, and that the case would be different, if it were proved that the resolution could be binding on every individual shareholder were present.—The CHIEF CLERK: Can it not be binding by inference?—Mr. COCKFIELD would be glad if the CHIEF CLERK would ask the Official Manager whether any shareholder had attempted to repudiate the bargain.—Mr. WHINNEY said none had, but that if the transfer were valid, the shareholders would have to be placed upon the list.—The CHIEF CLERK said he was simple question to be whether the company had no power to release the transferees, but he thought they had. The company had acknowledged the transfer, and by ceasing to consider the arrears as an asset, for Vice-Chancellor Kindersley had recently decided that a creditors claim was good because the company had circulated a statement amongst the shareholders as to the case of the winding-up, he had done so, and that were two lists made, the gentlemen whose position was now in question could be called "members who claimed to have transferred their shares." He would then ask the Official Manager whether the shareholders on List A had claimed to have their names on the same list with themselves.—Mr. WHINNEY said they had not. The CHIEF CLERK: I certainly consider the transfer to be good; but it would, perhaps, be better to have evidence that the notices of meeting were forwarded.—Mr. COCKFIELD said that Mr. GREEN, who was principal clerk, was not a shadow of a doubt that all time, was present.—Mr. GREEN said that there was not a shadow of a doubt that all time, was present.—The CHIEF CLERK then adjourned the consideration of the point until July 31, that *prima facie* evidence might be given that the arrears were sent.—The claims of certain creditors were then proceeded with.

NORTH EXMOUTH MINING COMPANY.—In the Rolls' Court, on Thursday, Mr. Hallett's case was mentioned, and adjourned until the first day of next term, the further hearing of the case of the winding-up of the company, before Mr. Hallett the Chief Clerk, a call of 5*s.* per share was made. Mr. Whinney, the Official Manager, stated that this would not be the final call. The Chief Clerk fixed August 2, as the last day, for hearing a claim under award for damages by certain lessees.

EAST BERTHA MINING COMPANY.—The petition presented by Mr. B. Mushet for winding-up this company came on before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Wednesday, and was adjourned until Saturday (this day).

BULLER AND BERTHA MINING COMPANY.—Mr. R. Tredinnick had presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying that this company may be wound-up; the matter will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on July 26.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Wood has appointed Mr. R. P. Harding (Harding, Pallen, Whinney, and Gibbons) Official Manager of this company.

PONTNEWYD WORKS.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. W. Jenkins, of Newport, official manager of this partnership, carried on under the style of firm of Edward Jenkins and Co.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—An important addition to the exhibition of models at the Polytechnic Institution has just been made by the acquisition of an authentic model of the Hartley Pit shaft and the Yard Seam. Although the descriptions of the scene of the disaster have been frequently published, it has never been difficult to form any accurate idea of the precise nature of the calamity without being at the spot. The difficulty is now removed; the model, the proprietor and manager of the colliery) shows the whole of the workings in the seam as it was at the time of the accident, and gives a correct representation of the shaft as it was at the time of the accident, and the men who were in the cage at the time of the accident. The model is rendered particularly interesting by the lucid description given by Mr. C. H. New Hartley (who lost two boys in the pit), and the maker of the model.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Preventives of the force of the circulation. Whenever circumstances produce impure blood, or lessen the force of the circulation, it takes place in the lungs, and consumption or other fatal fevers will ensue. Let Holloway's remedies be tried on the first feelings of weakness, or on the first annoyance from a dry, hacking cough. The ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the chest and between the shoulders, and the pills should be taken alternative days to purify the blood and cleanse the system, without any other course of treatment, or aggravating existing nervous irritation. These observations carry out the weight in summer, when decline and general weakness from heat and other causes are more apt to prevail.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

ST. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING
COMPANY (NEWFOUNDLAND.)

A dark, high-contrast photograph showing a curved, light-colored surface, possibly a wall or ceiling, with a dark, irregular shape in the foreground. The image is very dark and grainy, with the light-colored surface occupying the upper half and the dark shape in the lower half. There are some faint, indistinct marks on the light surface.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—J. Thomas, T. Bawden, July 23: We forked the mine to the bottom on Sunday last, and have resumed all our operations. In the 160, driving east of Davey's engine-shaft, the lode is large, but at present poor. In the 150, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a kindly appearance. The lode in the rise in back of the 120, east of the said shaft, is 3 feet wide, opening up tribute ground. In the 100 cross-cut, east of said shaft, driving south, we have an increase of water, and the ground favourable for driving. We have commenced driving the 185, east of Alfred shaft; the lode is large, with a kindly appearance. In the 142, east of said shaft, driving south, we have not yet reached the lode east of the cross-cuts. In the 130 we have commenced the cutting of pit at Falmouth shaft, and the beds are now engaged putting in portholes, preparatory to sinking the same.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 23: The lode in the 103 is further improved now worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The other ends and stopes throughout the mine continue to yield about the same quantity of ore as for some time past.

BICKERTON.—E. Pearce, July 23: To-day the men have taken down the lode in the 10, east of No. 4, which is greatly improved; it is 2 feet wide, and producing good rocks of grey ore, a very kindly lode, and promising further improvement. The end is being driven for 31 per fathom.

BOTJE HILL.—J. Eddy, July 22: Main lode: The lode in the stopes in back of the adit level, west of the old whim-shaft, still continues to hold its size, and producing good work for tin. The lode in the 17, going east, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, the ground rather hard for working; the lode all saving work for tin. The south branch in the back of this level is not producing so much tin for the present as it has for the last four months, but I think it will improve again shortly. The tributaries working on this branch sold 1 ton 17 cwt. 3 grs. yesterday; price per ton, 63s. 2s. 6d. I hope to sell by the latter end of the coming week (say) 2½ tons of adventurers' tin. The south lode is still poor. The tribute pits are without alteration.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, July 22: The lode in the forebore of the 40, west of the mine, is not looking so well as formerly, and is yielding less; the length of ore ground already opened in this level is from 17 to 18 fathoms. The north part of the lode taken down after the end is much the same. The lode is now proved so far to be nearly 6 fathoms wide, and as yet no signs of the north wall. This wonderful lode contains a mixture of ore all through. The same lode, in the 27, is also being opened on west of the mine, and as yet is without alteration. The best portion of the lode here, as well as below in the 40, is dipping off to the north. We have at last got the things from the foundry for completing the second crusher, and it will be ready for work in a day or two. The masons will then build the pit for the drawing-machine. The dressing, &c., is progressing favourably.

BYRNABOE.—E. Williams, July 19: Since the formation of the company we have erected a 12-ft. water-wheel, 18 in. in breast, with launders, bobs, line-rolls, &c., complete, with pumping gear complete to the 20; we have also laid out dressing-floors, with grates, jigging-hutches, and sheds over them, with trunks and bunnies complete. We have sunk shaft and winze 14 fms., driven levels 33 fms., stoped 30 fms., 2 ft., and timbered the mine in different places. From the indications in the adit level I should say we have skinned over a deposit of ore 100 fms. in length; and an old miner told me this week that a winze was sunk in the mouth of the adit level about 50 fms. west of the engine-shaft by a Welsh company, when they raised several tons of ore; and also there is a branch of ore to be seen in the brook, he says, about 15 fms. west of engine-shaft, which is about 1½ ft. wide, quite solid, and consequently we ought to drive the 20 west as soon as we finish timbering the engine-shaft; in fact, the men are breaking ore now at the west end of the shaft by cutting holes for the dividing. The 20 east has been driven east of engine-shaft 16 fathoms, and all through that length has produced saving work for lead ore, and in some places it has been yielding upwards of a ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 20, east of the winze, are looking well, and will yield 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The ground by stoping is turning out well, and you can easily ascertain that by the quantity of ground that has been stoped away; only 30 fms. of ground has been stoped away and upwards of 20 tons of ore have been raised; 12 tons 11 cwt. 3 grs. have been sold to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., Llanelli, and the whole of it has been broken within 10 fms. of surface, and therefore I consider the sufficient evidence that we have got a good mine, and I do not believe that any other mine in the county has produced so much ore for the quantity of ground taken away at such a shallow depth. I hope that the Cambrian Foundry Company will proceed with their work with all speed, and as soon as we get the drawing-machine to work we shall be able to send ore to market regularly. We are pushing on as fast as possible with the excavations for the wheel-pit and crusher-house, and we shall be ready to begin the walling of the same before next week; we are also pushing on as fast as possible with the dressing of ore, and we have got at surface, in course of dressing, about 4 tons, besides several other tons that we cannot do anything with until we erect the crusher. The men will finish timbering the engine-shaft in a fortnight from this date, and I hope that I shall get the drawing-machine before then, that I may set the same to work by that time. As soon as the men have finished timbering the shaft I shall proceed to sink the 40 deeper, and to drive the 20 east and west of the engine-shaft. Everything is looking well above and below ground.

BYRNABOE.—J. Roach: The lode in All-y-gell Wood is upwards of 3 feet wide, and exceedingly promising for the production of lead ore. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 23: All the work is progressing satisfactorily, but without any improvement to notice since last reported. We shall complete this mining (computed) 9 tons of ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, July 22: The engine lode in the 68 east is 2½ ft. wide, well defined, and nearly perpendicular; it carries a good deal of mundle, intermixed with fluor-spar and spots of ore, and has a very promising appearance. The main lode going east is 18 in. wide, and yields stones of ore; the ground is rather hard, which makes the progress slow. We have holed the rise in the 68 south, and have now good ventilation in this part of the mine; the men here are at present engaged squaring the ground, and preparing to put footway in the winze. We have a large stream of water coming from the cross-cut north, but the lode not yet intersected; the end is progressing as well as we can expect, and the ground seems little more favourable for driving than it has been. The Menadue lode, in the 54 east, is about 3 feet wide, composed chiefly of peach, prun, and spots of rich ore.

CEFN CILCEEN.—John Williams, July 23: The 82 yard level, driving west of engine-shaft, continues to yield a fair quantity of ore, now worth from 2½ to 3 tons per fathom, and quite likely for a further improvement. The 93 yard level, driving east of engine-shaft, is yielding about the same quantity of ore as when last reported. Other points in the mine are without any alteration of importance. The dressing department is going on very satisfactorily. We shall commence to put in the ladders in Susan shaft to-morrow.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, July 24: The great north cross continues hard for progress; the character of the ground is much the same, with a little more spar and white ore occasionally. We have sunk on the course of the swallow 24 ft.; there is a little water, which does not impede the sinking. The cross-cut driving from the 55 yard level has not yet communicated with the swallow.

CLARA UNITED.—James Lester, July 23: The lode in the winze sinking east of boundary shaft is much the same as usual—it is a promising lode. In the 52, driving east upon the same lode, there is considerable improvement, and at present it is the best I have seen in this level. The dressing process is satisfactory.

CRANE.—H. Skeels, July 23: The lode in the 10 west is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead and copper ore, with a promising appearance. The lode in the 20 west is 1 ft. wide, worth 51 per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 61 per fm. The lode in the 30 west is 3 ft. wide, and, from the appearance of the lode, we are daily expecting an improvement in this end. There is no improvement in any other part of the mine since last reported.

CHOWLEW.—J. Roach: We have sunk a shaft upwards of 2 fathoms in the alluvial, and have penetrated the rock 3 feet; by this I intend to sink deep enough to drive a level north in search of the lode. The farmer has pointed out three places in a line where the lode is taken up ore; consequently the cross-cut will be driven at right angles to that direction.

CUDDEA.—Francis Puskey, Edward Dunstan, July 24: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 75, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 3 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. In the 75 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 3½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. In the same level west we are still driving by the side of the lode. We shall sell, on Friday next, from 5 to 6 tons of black tin.

CWMHRANE.—July 24: The 20 east, on Thomas's lode, is 4 feet wide, and producing good stones of lead. The stopes in the back of this level, on Tom's lode, will produce ½ ton of lead per fathom. The rise in back of this level, on Dunkin's lode, will produce ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 20 north, on the old blue lode, at present is discovered by a cross branch, is still producing good stones of lead, and I think will shortly resume its former productiveness. The stopes in the back of this level, on the old lode, is very much improved, and will produce 1 ton of lead per fathom. On the whole, our prospects are very cheering.

DEEP LEVEL.—July 24: The enlarging of the office level is going on very satisfactorily, without much alteration in prospects. Lloyd's flat is looking very promising, and the men are getting good wages.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, July 22: George and Charlotte: In the deep adit level east the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. At William and Mary the lode in the 22, east of engine-shaft, is producing about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes throughout the mine produce the same quantities of ore as for some time past.

DEVON UNION.—J. Donnal, July 17: The sinking lift is sent down, and the engine-shaft is now in a regular course of sinking below the 40 ft. level. The lode is increasing in size as the shaft deepens, being now about 4 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance, producing stones of ore occasionally. Another favourable point is that we are now sinking with a 10-inch lift, whereas, before the 40, we were obliged to have a 19-inch, which is a very considerable difference. The ground in the cross-cut from Quicks's shaft is just the same as it has been, but the end is very wet, which is somewhat retarding the progress in driving.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, July 22: The new engine-shaft is down about 18 fms. In beautiful decomposed granite, and very near the kilns. We have had some small branches dropping into the shaft, all carrying tin, and some of them good work for tin. We have seven lodes, all within a few fathoms of the shaft; we are going to sink the shaft down to the 25, when we shall be under the whole men's workings, where they had very rich ore. The masons are getting on famously with the new boiler-house, &c., and I hope to complete stamping and dressing in a fortnight or three weeks from this time. The branches are all looking well, and are dropping into Dyer's lode.

DURLO.—R. Blight, B. Martin, July 16: Mary's shaft is sinking under the 140; lode 9 in. wide—poor. The lode in the 140 west is 12 in. wide—poor. The lode in the 140 east is 9 in. wide, worth 31 per fm. The lode in the 130 east is 18 in. wide, worth 51 per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 130 is 2 ft. wide, worth 51 per fm. The lode in the 110 east is 6 in. wide, worth 201 per fathom. The lode in the 90 east is 12 in. wide, thin. Western Durlo shaft is cleared and secured 8 fms. below the 25; we expect to clear the shaft to the bottom of this part of the mine by the end of the present week. The lode in the 33 east is 9 in. wide, worth 91 per fm. The lode in the 23 west is 6 in. wide, worth 11 per fm. The lode in the 13 east is 18 in. wide, worth 81 per fm. The lode in the 13 west is small and poor.

DYFNGWYM.—E. Davies, July 15: The Goffard level has been driven during the months of May and June 8 fms. 2 ft. 2 in., and since measuring down a few feet further, which brought us up to the south part of the Great Esgairglade lode. The part already cut is very strong, and of a highly mineralized character. It contains some fine stones of solid lead ore, and shows itself more ore than above this point at surface. This speaks well for future prospects below; and in driving on the course of the lode we have just shot into the old drivings of former miners. The ore part of the lode lies entire on the south side of the old drivings. The whole lode is untouched from our new level eastward. I must say the appearance of the lode at this depth is quite as favourable as I expected; it is below the bed of the river. We expect to find settled ground, and the lode regularly productive, but it is of great importance to find the lode-bearing at the depth of the adit level. The wheel-pit is completed, and flagged on the top, and Mr. Green's men have fixed the pedestals, and are now at the axle, so that the wheel will soon be finished. In the 70 we have driven 2 fms. further east, and opened ore ground, which will give us a good stop to work upon. In the 60 west we have driven

east of the winze 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in., and stoped 1 ft. 2 ft., which yields 10 to 12 cwt. to the fathom. The 50 east has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. along the lode, opening on a course of ore, varying from 10 cwt. to 3 tons per fm. In the back of the 50 ft. level 26 fms. 0 ft. 4 in. was stoped, of the same yield as former times, averaging 2 tons to the fathom. The 40 east has been driven 3 fathoms further, and opened on a course of lead ore, yielding about 30 cwt. to the fm. On the north side 5 ft. 4 in. was driven, and 9 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. stoped, yielding a hundredweight of lead and a few hundredweights of copper. In the back 5 ft. was raised in a bunch of ore, yielding 2 tons per fm. There is now an excellent piece of ground to stop upon. The 32 east has been driven 2 fms. 2 ft., opening on ore ground. In the back of the 32 east, and side of level, 14 fms. 4 ft. of ground was stoped, producing from 10 to 40 cwt. per fathom. Since measuring day it has produced upwards of 40 cwt. The drawing department has gone on well, bringing out considerably more stuff than we can crush; but now we have a good stock of ore broken underground and on surface, with the erection of one new wheel, nearly completed, we shall do well in future. We have shipped 70 tons 11 cwt., and I shall send off another small cargo before we take down the crushing-mill. The dressing on the lower floors must then cease for a fortnight, to take down the old mill and re-erect it. I shall be glad when I see the whole completed.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, July 19: In the 20, west of the engine-shaft, no lode has been taken down since I last wrote you; the men are engaged in driving on the side of it, and we intend taking down a portion by the end of next week. I have nothing new to inform you as regards the cross-cut going north in the 20, but we are pushing it on with all possible speed. We have a good supply of water, and all our machinery is in good working order.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, W. Arthur, July 23: The south lode, in the 80 west, is split into several branches, at present poor; the cross-cut north at this level is progressing favourably. The rise in the back of the 70 west, on the south lode, is 18 in. wide, yielding some good ore, with a more promising appearance for further improvement. The winze over this rise, in the bottom of the 50, is opening out good tribute ground. In the 50 cross-cut south we have cut an increase of water, with stones of sulphur and mundle in the flookan; no doubt we are nearing the lode at this point. The lode recently cut in the north cross-cut is 2 feet wide, composed of white lead, blende, mundle, and a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value. No alteration in any other part of the mine. We sampled yesterday 150 tons of average quality copper ore.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—Chas. Williams, July 23: In the adit level, driving east, the part of the lode we are carrying is 4 feet wide, composed of slate, spar, and silver-lead ore, yielding of the latter fair average work for the crushing-mill. We have cleared and secured the engine-shaft between 7 and 8 fathoms under the adit level; the lode at this point is from 10 to 11 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and silver-lead ore, yielding of the latter 18 cwt. per cubic fathom; I expect to reach the bottom in a day or two, when I shall be able to give you full particulars respecting this part of the working. All the surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST BUDNICK AND MOUNT.—Wm. H. Reynolds, July 22: The lode in the 17 and west is from 15 to 18 in. wide, and made up of flookan, mundle, spar, with some lead in it. In the 17 south we are still intersecting small branches of flookan, with a little lead in them, but we can hardly say as yet whether these are parts of Budnick Consols lode split up, or whether that lode is still before us.

EAST CANN BREA.—T. Giamville, J. Scholier, July 23: In the 50, driving east, the middle lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east the south lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40, east of the cross-cut, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40, east of the western shaft, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 30 the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. At the new shaft, sinking below the 26, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST TATWORTH.—July 22: The engine-shaft to divide and case from the 50 to the 60, and cut pit, by nine men, per bargain, 30s. The 50 cross-cut, to drive north of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 71 per fm. The 50 to drive east on the middle lode, by four men, at 51 per fm. The 50 to drive east on the south lode, by six men, at 31 per fm. The 40 to drive east on the middle lode, by two men, at 31 per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south lode, by two men, at 31 per fm. The winze to sink below the 30, by four men, at 31 per fm. The winze to sink to sink below the 40, east of the western shaft, by six men, at 41 per fm. A stop of ground to take down in the 50, west of the cross-cut, by six men, at 41 per fm. The new shaft to sink below the 26, by six men, at 81 per fm.

EAST DAREN.—July 22: At Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 104, the ground is composed of light clay-slate, which makes it a little more favourable for sinking. In the 104 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of dark blue clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding at present about 10 cwt. per fm. In the 104 west the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, principally composed of a light clay-slate and carbonate of lime, intermixed with lead ore, yielding of the latter from 10 to 12 cwt. per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is from 2 to 4 ft. wide, composed of a dark blue clay-slate and lead ore, producing of the latter 1½ ton per fm. In the winze sinking below this level, 22 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter 1½ ton per fm. The pitches over this level, three in number, produce an average of 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the 80 east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, principally composed of dark blue clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, producing of the latter about 2 tons per fathom, and has still a very promising appearance. In the pitches over this level, five in number, the lode is large, yielding an average of 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the boundary winze, sinking below the 80, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive, being disordered by soft and broken up ground, without any ore to value at present. In the 68 east the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, copper, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 2 tons per fm., and still looks very promising. In the winze sinking below this level, about 4 fms. behind the end, the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate, blende, and carbonate of lime, intermixed with lead ore, producing of the latter 2 tons per fm. In the pitch over the 86, about 20 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing about 10 cwt. of ore per fm., or lead ore per fm. At the new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of porphyry, blende, and carbonate of lime, intermixed with lead ore—not a sufficient quantity to value. In the 68 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of light clay-slate and carbonate of lime, with small branches of lead ore, and looks promising for improvement. We have now a good supply of water, and our machinery is all in full operation, and hope our next sampling will be about 75 tons. I beg to notice that our cost for the last two months has been rather high, as we were forced to turn up our prices on tinwork and tribute, or otherwise the men would have left us to go to the railway and adjoining mines, five in number, but now they are all pretty well satisfied, and are ready to turn back to mining if reduced. Prices were lessened a little in our last setting, and I hope we may be able to do so again at our next setting, to bring the cost down to its former price.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 22: There is no alteration to notice since last report. The various operations progress favourably.

EAST JANE.—J. Vercoe, H. B. Vercoe, July 23: Western lode: The lode in the adit end is about 5 ft. wide, composed of flookan, carbonate of iron, friable quartz and lead, and producing of the latter about 1 ton per fm., driving at 4s.; there are two stopes in back of this level, No. 1 producing 2 cwt., and No. 2 10 cwt. per fm. The new shaft, sinking below the 40, east of the adit, and the back of the adit, is about six weeks to complete it to the adit. Middle lode: We have not cut anything of importance in cross-cutting west—Engine lode: The engine-shaft is cleared about 9 fms. below the adit; the progress is rather slow here, as we have to cut down one side of the shaft and put in all new timber; we hope to reach the bottom in about a fortnight.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Thos. Uren, July 23: Boorman's shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 40, and is being pushed down with all speed, as the chances of success are at the deeper levels; the ground in this shaft is at present more favourable for sinking than it has been for some time past. The 40 is driven west from Boorman's shaft 20 fms., and in about 3 fms. more driving we expect to intersect the flookan; the lode in this end is producing stones of tin, but not to value. In the 30, driving south on the flookan, there is no change since last reported.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, July 19: In Hallett's shaft the lode is 1 ft. 4 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and copper ore, worth 161 per fm. In the 55 east the lode is 1 ft. 3 in. wide, worth 171 per fathom. The stopes over this level is worth 141 per fm. In the 55 west the lode is 8 in. wide, unproductive. There is an increase of water, and the ground congenial for copper. In the winze below the 43 east the lode is 9 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; we expect an improvement here shortly, there being a good lode approaching it from the east. In the stopes below the 43 east the lode is from 5 in. to 1 ft. wide, worth at some points 201 per fm., average value about 151 per fm. There is no change to notice in the 43 fm. level cross-cut. I consider our prospects, especially under the elvan course, to be good.

EAST TRESKERRY.—J. Nancarrow, July 22: The ground in the flat-rod shaft continues very good, and sinking is proceeding with as fast as possible. On the large branch there is no alteration to notice since the last report. In the 40 cross-cut north appearances are better; we have another large branch, containing blende and stones of ore, and the ground to the north of this branch seems improving.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, July 22: Since my last we have sunk the engine-shaft the proposed depth below the adit level, put in footway, and divided down the same, put in shaft collar, and commenced driving the 15 east and west of the same on Friday last; lode 2 feet wide, composed of kilias, spar, and mundle. The lode in the adit level, east of said shaft, is divided into two parts by a horse of kilias; south part composed of mundle and peach, north part composed of spar and capel. No other change to notice.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—Wm. Bennetts, July 23: We have commenced to open both east and west of the shaft in the 55, where the lode is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, composed of ore, mundle, peach, and tin, with a quantity of water flowing from it; we have not seen enough of it to value, but its character is such as to lead us to expect a productive lode, and, as a result, to open it shortly, too. The lode in the 45 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and prun, producing ore and tin, which is a kindly lode. The ground in the 45 cross-cut south is easy for exploring, and we are making rapid progress. The lode in the 45 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and peach, producing good work for tin, with ore and mundle, worth from 101 to 121 per fm. We are stoping the back of this level, which is producing good work for tin. All the other places are looking much the same as last reported.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—Joseph Richards, July 24: Since the commencement of operations we have cleared and secured the adit level on the north lode, and have driven 12 fms. on its course, making the total distance driven of gossan of the finest description, quartz, capel, and mundle, fully warranting the necessary outlay for its full and proper development, which would, I have no doubt whatever, be rewarded with large, lasting, and profitable courses of copper ore. We have also cleared out an adit level 34 fms., on a cross-course, which is of large size, composed principally of quartz. We have opened by costean pits on two lodes, one of which is small, the other, which we may name the south lode, is a very fine one indeed, being from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and mundle, and spots of yellow copper ore of good quality—a lode of much more than usually good promise, to work which a list of flat-rod from the engine to the north lode could be easily attached, whenever you felt disposed so to do. At present our attention is more particularly called to the north lode, the indications on which are so thoroughly in unison with the most profitable and productive mines as to warrant me in saying that I consider East Wheal Martha a mine of no ordinary character, and whose full development will be attended with the most pleasing result, and I am of opinion amply repay those who embark therein with profits of no ordinary kind.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—I. Richards, July 23: Homersham's Shaft: There has been but little done in the 130 during the past week in consequence of the bursting of a pump in Hitchin's shaft; the breakage, however, is now repaired, and operations will soon be resumed. In the 110 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of Fawin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode (part carrying 4 ft.) consists of gossan, iron, quartz, and malleable copper intermixed throughout. In the 110, west of Fawin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode (4 ft. of which is being carried) is composed principally of gossan, interspersed with malleable copper. In the 100 east the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of capel and quartz. The lode in the rise in the back of the 88 east is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and a small proportion of copper ore. In the 88, west of Hitchin's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of iron, quartz, prun, and occasionally produces a little black oxide of copper. In the 45 east good progress is being made in driving over the tunnel.

EAST WHEEL TOLGUS.—July 23: Redruth Consols: John's sumpmen have completed the skip-rail from the 70 to the 82, and now engaged in putting in pent-houses, &c., preparatory to the sinking of the shaft. In the 70 east the lode is split in two branches—these are both small and poor. In the 34 east, the part of the lode we are driving upon is small and unproductive. The slope in the bottom of the 22 east is worth for tin 8s. per fathom. The lode in the adit end, driving west of new shaft, is 8 or 10 in. wide, composed of spar and spots of ore. The ground in the adit cross-cut, south of new shaft, is easy.

FOVEY CONSOLS.—Francis Puckey, Samuel Sampson, Wm. Ople, July 21: Bot-trail's Lode: In the 270, east of Bot-trail's shaft, we have cut into the lode 2 ft., but have not reached the south wall. The lode appears to be very large, and producing some good work for copper. The lode in the winze sinking below the 260 east is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 260, east of the 260, west of Union shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, but at the present time unproductive. In the same level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 6s. per ton. In the 180 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work, but not sufficient to value. —Footway Lode: The lode in the winze sinking below the 140 east is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 7s. per ton. In the 180 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. —John's Lode: In the 100, east of Cock's shaft, we have intersected a great cross-course; we shall now drive south to cut the lode to the east of the cross-course. In the 116 west, east of the same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 7s. per ton. —Nong Lode: The 40 and 70, level ends, on this lode, are still unproductive. In the 220 east, south of Pedler's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8s. per ton.

GARLIDNA UNITED.—J. Rowe, July 23: The flat-roof shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 60; the lode is improved since our last report; there is a branch of tin in the west end of the shaft worth 7s. per fathom. The lode in the 60, east of shaft, is worth 10s. per fathom; the lode in the 60, west of shaft, is 4 feet wide, containing a little tin. The lode in the 50, west of the flat-roof shaft, is 4 feet wide, but poor. The lode in the 40, west of shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 6s. per fathom; price for driving 3s. per fathom. We have put up a rise 3 fms. below the 40 and 2 fms.; the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom; this is a very kindly lode, and so far as we know the lode is standing whole to surface. The ground in the rise is easy; price for rising 3s. per fathom, the rise to be carried 10 feet long. No. 1 slope, below the 50, east of flat-roof shaft, is worth 15s. per fathom; price for stopping 3s. 15s. per fathom. No. 2 slope, west of shaft, are worth 8s. per fathom; price for stopping 3s. per fathom. No. 3 slope, over the 50, east of flat-roof shaft, is worth 6s. per fathom; price for stopping 3s. 10s. per fathom. No. 4 slope, in the 40, west of flat-roof shaft are worth 7s. per fathom; price for stopping 3s. per fathom. No. 5 slope, over the 40, east of flat-roof shaft are worth 15s. per fathom; price for stopping 4s. per fathom. The 30 cross-cut is driving south by four men, at 6s. 10s. per fathom; no lode intersected. The lode in the 30, west of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, containing a little tin. Having got down to water in No. 1 north shaft, we have put the men to drive east from the bottom of the shaft; lode 15 in. wide, saving work. No. 2 north shaft is cut down 8 fms., and down to within 2 fms. of water. We are fixing the angle-hob and rods with all speed.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, July 19: The part of the lode being carried in the 36 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the slopes in the back of this level (36) is looking well, and worth full 20s. per fathom. The tribute pitch in back of the 50 west is yielding a fair quantity of ore.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, July 19: Yesterday being our tutwork setting, we beg to hand you particulars of the same. We have dropped our lift to the bottom of the 49. The cross-cut leading to the lode, likewise the winch-shaft, being full of stuff, has prevented us from exploring the lode. We have set the 42 to clear east and west of the engine-shaft, to four men, at 5s. per fathom; a great deal of the backs of this level are taken, and the old arches rather poor. We are clearing the cross-course shaft below the 42, by two men, at 20s. per fathom, and hope to reach the 49 in the coming week. We are clearing up a bottom below the 42, about 15 fms. east of the above shaft, and when the bottom of the sink is found, we purpose sinking a winze; the soft part of the lode is taken away by the old workers; we are shooting down the hard or remaining part, which is ore throughout, and the lode altogether is about 4 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and has every indication of being connected with a bunch of ore. We have set the above level to drive east of the said shaft, to four men, 3 fms. at the month, at 5s. per fathom; the lode in this level is 3 ft. wide, composed of 3s. of capel, spar, munda, and copper ore, and worth for the latter 8s. per fathom. The eastern engine-shaft is now sunk 6 fms. 4 in. below the 33, or nearly 12 fms. below the 28. We have met with some water, which prevents us from sinking for the present; we have, therefore, set a cross-cut to drive north from the bottom of said shaft to intersect the lode, which is about 4 fms. to six men, at 6s. per fathom. Also a winze to sink below the 33, west of the above shaft, to four men, 2 fms. or the month, at 5s. 10s. per fathom. The lode in bottom of the said winze is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed principally of capels and peach, containing a small portion of copper ore, but not to value; this winze is quite drained of water, and being below the 33, is as deep as the shaft within about 2 ft. At the 33, about 3 fms. east of the above shaft, we have discovered what appears to be the main part of the lode gone off in the north side; we have been stripping it down, and find it about 18 in. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and carrying a branch of copper ore 4 in. wide, and worth 5s. per fathom; we have set this driving to two men and two boys, 2 fms. or the month, at 5s. per fathom. The 28 to clear east and west of the above shaft, by four men, 20 fms., at 7s. per fathom. In clearing this level east we find, for the last 12 fms., the ground is standing both in the back and bottom; we have found in the bottom of this level, about 30 fms. east of said shaft, a good branch of ore on the south part of the lode, about 8 in. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom; the remaining part of the lode, which is 18 in. wide, is composed of capel, with spots of ore; we purpose sinking a winze on this as soon as we can conveniently do so. Highwater shaft to sink below the 20, by six men, for the month, or as deep as the 30, at 6s. 10s. per fathom; the lode in bottom of the said shaft is at present about 2 ft. wide, containing a quantity of munda, but unproductive for ore. We are also clearing the 30, west of said shaft, by two men, at 6s. per fathom; all the ground is stopped away in the back of this level. The western winch-shaft to sink below the 32, by four men, 3 fms. or the month, at 5s. 10s. per fathom; the lode in bottom of the said shaft is quite 3 ft. wide, producing some very good ore, and improving; we think a valuable level will soon be met with here; we are also clearing this level east of said shaft, by four men, at 7s. per fathom; we expect to communicate this level to shop shaft in course of next month. —North Treskerby Lode: The trial shaft to sink below the shallow adit level, by six men, as deep as the adit level, at 8s. per fathom; we shall not take down any of the lode before the said level is reached, which is about 6 ft., when we shall strip it down to ascertain its size and value; when last taken down it was worth 12s. per fathom. The deep adit level to drive east of winch-shaft, by four men, 3 fms., at 50s. per fathom; here the lode is standing to the south; when last taken down it was quite 6 ft. wide, mixed with a little copper ore, but not to value. The deep adit level to drive east of adit shaft, by six men, 3 fms., at 6s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive; we hope to communicate this level home to the trial shaft within three months from this time, which will be of importance to us with regard to working this ground, as it will enable us to discharge the water from the trial shaft (if any) at this level. A winze to sink below the deep adit level, west of Trevenning's shaft, by two men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore of a promising appearance; also the deep adit level to drive west of Oates's shaft, by two men and boys, for the month, at 5s. per fathom. We purpose sampling the copper ore we have on this mine on August 12, and estimate it to be about 60 tons.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, July 21: I have just been underground. The ground in the shaft is, I think, a shade more favourable than the exploration shaft, but in some time; it is a very hard and heavy ground, but for further improvement shortly. We have just passed through a branch about 9 in. wide, carrying munda, peach, blende, and spots of ore.

GREAT MOELWYN.—G. F. Goble, July 23: On the adjacent land requisite to complete the company's inclines from their boundary to the Port Madoe Tramway, near Buarth Merlin, is now duly secured, and the lines marked out, with the necessary sections taken, and specifications framed ready for contracting the unfinished distance of 1347 yards, which will, no doubt, be made trafficable by the end of this year. All the adits in the south vein of the slate are ready for chambering, while the north vein is having a trial adit opening, which as it progresses shows blende of a superior quality, and will eventually turn out roofing slates not to be surpassed in Wales.

GREAT ONLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, July 22: There is very little alteration in the lode in the 122 east since last report. In the 122 west no lode has been taken down during the past week, as the end is being driven by the side of the same. The ground by the side of the lode is getting more favourable, and better progress is being made in driving.

GRANT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, July 22: The ground in the shaft is more favourable for sinking, and we are now making fair progress. In the 53 east we are cross-cutting north to test the character of the north part of the lode. As far as it is made up of spar, with a good deal of munda, and spots of copper and blende. In the 40, west of engine-shaft, the ground is soft, and the lode yielding a little blende.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, July 23: The lode at Lyle's shaft is 6 ft. wide, worth 50s. per fathom. The lode in the 125 west is 1½ ft. wide, producing some good copper ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the rise in back of the 100 west is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. No alteration in any other part of the mine. We sampled to-day 132 tons of copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherick, R. Giles, July 21: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, the lode is 3 ft. wide, poor. We have for the present suspended Fielding's shaft, in consequence of the lode being so small. The 130, east of Offord's shaft, we are cutting a trip-lift. The lode in the 120, driving east of Offord's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 30s. per fathom. In the 100, east of Offord's shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 36s. per fathom. In Wasley's winze sinking below the 100, east of Offord's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 35s. per fathom; this winze is now at the 110, and we intend at once driving east and west of the same. The lode in the 100, west of Fielding's, is small and poor. In Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 90, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth for tin 11s. per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 6 feet wide, but not to value. In Colman's winze sinking below the 90, west of Mathew's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 15s. per fathom. The lode in Mathew's winze, sinking below the 80, east of Mathew's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, unproductive. In the rise against King's shaft the lode is large and poor. In the 70 cross-cut, north of King's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving, and letting out streams of water. The lode in the 50, driving west of Black Dog shaft, is very large, and producing stones of ore. The cutting down of Mathew's shaft is still progressing.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, T. George, July 23: The lode in the 78 fathom level, driving east of Carmel engine-shaft, is improved, now worth 40s. per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, July 24: Our progress in sinking the engine-shaft has been very good; and, judging from the appearance of the ground, it is likely to continue so, having about 3 fms. more to sink before reaching the 64. We are cross-cutting the lode in the 52 west, and find the north or capel part of the lode is divided from the south or ore-bearing part by a small horse of killias. As far as the south part can be seen, it is producing munda, jack, and copper ore, and letting out water freely; a kindly lode, indeed. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 52 fm. level east, in order to drain the lode, which at the present time is very wet. The lode in this end is producing good stones of ore. We have cross-cut through the lode in the 40 west, which has yielded some good work. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 east is improving in value, the ore being of better quality, and more free from munda. The tribute pitches are much the same, with the exception of Richards's, which has very much improved. We are busy crushing and carting to quay. All the machinery is working first-rate.

GURLYN.—W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, July 22: We have intersected Wheal Fox lode at the 30, which we find is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of rich yellow copper per fathom; this exceeds our expectations, as in the level above, directly over the cross-cut for 8 fms. in length, the lode was small, and comparatively of little value; although east and west of that point we have passed over a large mineralised and productive lode for 90 fathoms. Our fortnightly report of Saturday next will be the most cheering we have ever issued.

GWYDYR PARK.—Capt. Smyth, July 24: We took down the lode in the Gwydyr Park deep adit this week; it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and lead ore, producing good saving work; it has much improved since last time. At Gwyn Liffon the ground seems to be getting more mineralised, there being strata of spar and flocks of lead ore throughout the stone, and also red joints, which I have not seen before; so I think the Red lode cannot be far distant. With so many lodes, seven north and two east and west, and all within about 60 fms., and every one of them having produced lead ore in

the backs as deep as the ancients could keep the water, and as this deep adit will bring us in under the old workings 30 fms. deeper, I do not see how it can be possible that we shall not have a rich mine.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 23: The lode in the 50 west is 1½ ft. wide, principally capel and quartz; a rise is now being put up in the back of this level for proof of lode. In the 20 west the lode is in a disordered state, water is issuing therefrom, and an improvement is expected shortly. The slopes in the 30 east are now set on tribute. —West Hawkmoor: The No. 3 lode is small, but promising; the back of the level has been set to slope, and will turn out some very good work for tin. We hope to sample on Friday 29 tons of copper ore.

KILLY BRAY.—S. James, July 19: The lode in the 75 east is just the same character as it has been for some time past; it is about 2½ ft. wide, on an average, in the end and slopes—saving work, producing about 2½ tons of ore per fathom, worth from 3s. 10s. to 4s. per ton. The 55 east is producing 1½ tons of ore per fathom, and the ground is easy for progress, opening profitable ground. The tribute department is improved, and the pitch in back of the 45 east is about the same value as last reported—worth from 18s. to 20s. per fathom, and if the same prospects continue, the next sampling will be a larger quantity, and of a better quality ore, than for some time past, which will speak for itself. —Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 is 2 ft. wide, composed of strong capel, munda, fluor-spar, and occasionally spots of ore, and the ground is easy for exploring. The 60 is poor, but the water is freely oozing from the end, which we consider a very favourable indication of ore per fathom, and anticipate there is a long piece of ore ground here which will pay for taking away in places.

LYWENNOG.—M. Barbory, July 23: The water is now in for 3½ fathoms below the long 15 fathom level west, and everything is proceeding satisfactorily.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, July 23: The lode in the eastern end of the engine-shaft produces beautiful stones of lead, which is rather an improvement. The lode in the 60 east will produce quite 15 cwts. per fathom, and is 2 feet wide.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, July 24: In the sinking of Stuart's shaft we have cut into a swallow, but have not sufficiently opened upon it to give its character. The 40 yard level, driving west from Stuart's shaft, continues to look very promising, with a little ore. The slope in back of the 40 yard level, east of Stuart's, has been communicated with the sloping in the bottom of the 30.

MAUDLIN.—J. Treagay, July 19: The masons are making good progress in the building of engine-house, to get the walls up in about a fortnight from this date. All other work is going on rapidly.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts: The lode in the 62 east is 2 feet wide, carrying a small leader of oxide of iron, associated with good stones of grey ore occasionally; the country is a light red killias, letting out water freely. In the slopes in back of the 42 east we have a large hard promising lode, composed principally of hard quartz and yellow ore, producing full 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We met with a good size ore vug here last night, which I do not dislike to see. The slopes in back of the 32 east having become poor, the men are now preparing to stop the bottom of the level, where the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and anticipate there is a long piece of ore ground here which will pay for taking away in places.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, July 19: We have come upon the hazle in the new shaft, but we cannot tell whether we are upon the veins or not; the hazle has been very much broken and confused so, if we are not exactly upon the vein it must be near.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITFER CONSOLS.—J. Symons, July 22: Hambley's: The lode in this shaft is much the same as when I wrote you last, tiny lode, with rich stones of tin. In the 24 fm. level west—no lode taken down. In the 24 east, on the north lode, the lode appears to be making a new splice, but there is none of it taken down. In the 14 fm. level east, on the north lode—no lode taken down.—Lane's: In the 14 fm. level east, east of the lode taken down in this level, which is poor; there is a part of the lode standing to the north, which I can say nothing concerning until they have a hole in it.—Deep Adit: The men are getting on very well with this level in clearing and stopping.—Symons's Shaft: I think we can sink this shaft with barrels if we have a little dry weather. I have set 2 fms., at 5s. 10s. per fathom, and in 17 for tin; the lode is about 12 inches wide, tiny work, but cannot say much about it, as it is flooken, with the tin disseminated through it.—Dunstan's: The men in the 30 fathom level have been taking down a part of the side, and securing the level, which they will finish to-morrow.—P.S. I hope I shall have to write to you to-morrow of a good lode in the 34 east, on north lode, at Hambley's.

NORTH BASS.—J. G. Dacey, July 23: In the 152, east of the flat-roof shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, chiefly composed of spar. In the 142 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 4s. per fathom. In the 102, west of the cross-cut, the south lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 102, west of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the winze under the 92, the south part of the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, munda, and stones of copper ore.

—July 18: Tutwork Setting: The 152 to drive east of the flat-roof shaft by six men, at 12s. per fathom. The 152 cross-cut to drive north by two men, at 10s. per fathom. The 142 to drive east of the flat-roof shaft by four men, at 8s. 10s. per fathom. The winze to sink east of the 142, by four men, at 10s. per fathom. The 102 to drive west of the cross-cut, on the south lode, by four men, at 7s. 10s. per fathom. The 102 to drive west of Grace's shaft, by six men, at 6s. per fathom. The 102 cross-cut to drive south by two men, at 12s. per fathom. The south part of the lode to stop down at Grace's shaft by six men, at 9s. per fathom. The winze to sink under the 92, on the south part of the lode, by four men, at 10s. per fathom. The 92 to drive west of Grace's shaft by four men, at 6s. per fathom. The 82 to drive west of Grace's shaft by four men, at 12s. per fathom. The 82 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft by four men, at 11s. 10s. per fathom. The 42 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft by four men, at 20s. per fathom.

NORTH BUTLER.—J. B. Debridge, July 19: In the 78 cross-cut north, towards King's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving, and now we have a full supply of air for the men to work. At King's shaft the men are engaged in driving west and cutting a plat. The lode in the west end is from 16 to 18 in. wide, and ground favourable for driving. The engine and pitwork throughout the mine are working well.

NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD.—J. Blamey, July 19: The cross-cut at the 30, driving north on the cross-course, to intersect the main lode; the ground here is favourable for driving; the lode has never been cut at this level west of the cross-course; on the eastern side of this cross-course it produced a great deal of lead ore, and I hope to find it equally productive west. The slope east of the engine-shaft at the 30 is producing good lead ore, and in the 10, east of engine-shaft, is improved; lode 1½ ft. wide, all saving work. The winze sinking below the adit, on the same lode, is 1 ft. wide, saving work. In the end in the adit, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, about 4 in. of it saving work for lead. In the adit end, towards Buzzacott, we cut a cross-course, spotted with munda and lead; I think there is a lode not far off.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—July 22: We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 47; the lode is the same as last reported on. The lode in the 47 east is 3 ft. wide, containing ore, and opening tribute ground; and in the same level it is about 2½ ft. wide, principally quartz, impregnated with copper ore. We have opened a little ground in the 47 east, about 5 fms. below the 47 east, where the lode is about 2 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and worth about 7s. per fathom, for copper ore. We intend to sink below this level in order to communicate with the 47 with as little delay as possible.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, July 18: Our pay and setting went off as usual, very well. The lode in the shaft is very promising, and producing good stones of ore. The 60 end, east of No. 2 winze, is worth 40s. per fathom, for 9 ft. long. Nothing new in any other place. The 50 east is producing stones of ore.

—J. Grenfell, F. Pryor, July 23: King's sump-shaft is down nearly 10 fms. below the 60, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, or over, and presenting a very good appearance, as well as being of a good size. Looking at the change in the character of the lode, as well in the ground, and after giving the matter my best consideration, I have decided on sinking 2 fms. more before driving east or west, thus making it a 12 fm. lift instead of a 10, as heretofore. The 60 east of King's, contains a little more munda and peach than for some time past; this end is 2½ fms. in advance of No. 2 winze, which is communicated, as we before mentioned. The 60 west is poor. No. 2 winze is down 3½ fathoms below the 60, and will produce 4 tons per fathom. The 50, east of King's, is to-day presenting a very good appearance, producing good stones of ore; from the appearance of this end we anticipate an early improvement. Bennett's shaft is now sinking in the country, the lode having passed through the shaft. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine, as yet; I should like to express the same opinion as I see so often recorded—that there is a portion of the lode standing in the 60. Having holed two winzes from the 50 to the 60, over 10 fms. apart, with other reasons which might be assigned, leave on my mind too clear a case for one moment to entertain a doubt on that question. We are clearing up the shaft at Wheal Pevor, and have made it complete below the adit, or 58 fms. from surface.

NORTH HAFOD.—R. Williams, July 23: We shall now at once proceed to send down the 10 fms. of lifts we have on the mine, as the water has become too powerful to be kept under by manual labour, and sink the shaft with satisfaction; when the lift is sent down we shall be able to sink another 10 fms. with considerable dispatch, but before arriving at that point I have no doubt of laying open a good and productive lode, as the present appearances are most encouraging. All the materials are on the mine for putting the pumping gear in motion, which I hope soon to accomplish.

NORTH MINERA.—July 24: The 45 yard level east is worth 15s. per fathom for lead; the slope in the back of this level is worth 15s. per fathom. The caunter lode for lead is not looking quite so well as last reported, but the ground is still very promising, and producing about 10s. worth of lead ore per fathom. The pitches in the back of the 25 yard level are without alteration.—Eastern Shaft: The 15 west is in promising ground for lead, and we anticipate from its appearance an improvement every foot we drive. The east end is worth 15s. per fathom, and very promising; the slopes in the back and side of this level are worth 15s. per fathom. Our surface operations are going on as usual.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Evans, July 23: I expect we shall finish clearing the deep level by Saturday next; the lode is looking large, but not so kindly for mineral. I should be glad to have the dial to trace it; we have found it in two branches, and I consider that the south one is the main lode, and runs under the old working at the top.

NORTH PORTHILLY.—G. Rickard, July 21: The lode in the present bottom of the engine-shaft does not yield so much ore as it did a few days since, owing to a poorer floor in the lode having come in; the lode, however, presents very fine appearances, and we have only to sink a very few more feet, and there is not much doubt the lode will be quite as good as at any previous time. There is a good lode of ore in the north end of the shaft; at present down dead to the bottom. The machinery erected is giving good satisfaction, and is capable of performing all it was calculated to do.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. M. Killo, J. Trengling, July 24: In the 67, driving east of sump-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, flooken, and spots of copper ore, letting out water freely. We have holed Highburrow shaft to the 67, and the men are engaged in putting down skip-rail, which will be completed the end of this week. In the 67, driving east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 9s. per fathom. In the cross-cut at the 67, driving east of Treasler's shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. In No. 1 winze, in bottom of the 57, east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom; this winze is suspended for the present on account of water. In No. 2 winze, in bottom of the 57, west of Treasler's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, opening up tribute ground. At Treasler's shaft, sinking below the 67, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore, or 18s. per fathom, for length of shaft; we have not taken down the tin part of the lode since last reported on; we expect to have the shaft down to the 77 in about a month from this time.

In the 67, driving east of Treasler's shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom for copper ore; this end is letting out a large stream of water, and from the indication of the lode we have every reason to expect a good one, as we passed over a splendid lode of ore in the level above, about 6 fathoms further east. In the 67, driving west of Treasler's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. We holed the winze from the 57 to the 67, east of Treasler's shaft, yesterday, which has ventilated the bottom level, and have cut a splendid piece of ore ground. In the 57, driving east of Treasler's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, with a very promising appearance; this end has passed through a bar of poor ground for the last 3 fms. driving, but is now in a better channel and letting out a stream of water, which we consider a sure indication of having a good lode of ore shortly. In the 47, driving east of Treasler's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, of a kindly appearance. In the 56, driving east of Treasler's shaft, the lode is small and poor. A winze sinking below the 35, west of sump-shaft, is now holed to the 47, which has cut out good tribute ground. In the 35, west of Water's shaft, the lode is split; the south part is 3 feet wide, composed of spar and good stones of copper ore. In the 14, driving east of Water's shaft, on the middle lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore, or 6s. per fathom; we expect a further improvement in this end, as we are getting under the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the deep adit level above. In the deep adit, driving west of No. 3 shaft, on the middle lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Our tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking just as usual.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—L. Richards, July 23: Murchison's Shaft: In the 22 east cross-cut south, at the 52 fm. level west, there is no change to notice. In the 40 east level west, east of Carter's cross-cut, the south part of the lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and a small proportion of copper ore. In the 40 east level west, east of Davis's winze, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 18 inches wide, and yields alteration. In Edward's cross-cut south, at the 30 fm. level, west, ground is without winze, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 40 east cross-cut north, at the 30 fathom level west, good progress is being made in sinking the 80 fm. level west the lode is 3 feet wide, and consists of capel, quartz, and blende, and good stones of ore. In Tregumb's slope, in the back of the 42 fathom level, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40 east level west, east of Bennett's shaft, on No. 1 tin lode, no lode has been taken down since last advice.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Treagay, J. Thomas, July 19: Engine-shaft: The sumpmen are making good progress in sinking; lode worth 24s. per fathom. The 110 east, 15 ft. The 110 west end is worth 8s. per fathom. The 110 east end is poor. The 100 east is poor. The 100 west end is worth 8s. per fathom. The 90 east is producing stones of tin. The 90 west end is worth 8s. per fathom. The 80 east is producing a little tin, but not to value. The 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 9s. for tin, and 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in bottom of the shaft is worth 10s. per fathom. The 85 east end is worth 6s. per fathom. The 80 west is worth 5s. per fathom.—Street and Bragg's: The 47 east end is worth 3s. per fathom. In the 40 east the lode is again split up into branches, and yielding coarse quality tin-stone.—Agnes's Shaft: The adit level has now been cleared from the Town Hall to Skimmer's lode; we are now clearing on the course of the lode, having a level full of water to clear and to timber the back, so that until this choke has been got through the progress can hardly be rapid as heretofore. The water in the mine has gone down very little since last reported, and with so much rain we can scarcely expect it.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—J. Warren, July 19: The 142 north has been driven to the last month's level. 4 ft. lode large, but poor. The 142 south is driven 4 ft. lode 2½ ft. wide, producing tin and copper, but not to value. The 118 north is driven 11 ft. lode 3 ft. wide; the lode at this level the last 6 fms. has been discovered by a horse of ground wearing out, when I believe the lode will resume its former value. The 118 south is driven 2 fms. 3 ft. lode 6 ft. wide; the productive part being 2 ft. wide, worth 11s. per fathom for tin. We have communicated No. 1 winze, in bottom of the 104, with the 118 south, which has given us good ventilation. We have also resumed the driving of the 106 south. The 1-6 north is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. lode at this level appears to be of a more kindly nature, and I believe we shall have an improvement shortly. The north has been driven 5 fms.; the lode at this level is of a more promising character, producing good stones of ore occasionally.

POLBERREN.—July 19: In our last setting report I stated that we expected to communicate the winze in bottom of the 42 with the rise in back of the 52, which we expected, in a little more than a week from that time, but it is not yet done, and we have more work to do to get it through than we expected. I am glad to say that the winze made a splice; the small, poor part will make down in the rise, but the other part is gone down by the side of it, but in all probability will run out about the top part of the bunch of tin we had in the 52, which only lasted about 6 ft. from the level. The leader of tin in the winze is from 4 to 6 in. wide, good best work. There is a good lode in the western winze in the same level; it is not so rich, but will yield 1½ tons of tin per fathom. By the end of the month I think we shall be able to see what course to take in the 52 in the western end. There is no alteration in any other part of mine, except in the 52 cross-cut north, where the ground is something better than water, but no appearance of any lode. The tribute pitches are looking pretty much the same; one or two are not looking so well, but one or two others are looking better, on the whole, there is no falling off. We sold 5 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. of tin yesterday, at the same price as last time—65s. 10s. per ton, and 20s. carriage. This makes about 10 tons for the two months, and will leave a profit of about 75s. s. on the whole. I think we may say we are improving, although it is but slowly. I am also in the habit of thinking that we are improving, and to begin to sink the sump again.

POLHIGHER MOOR.—S. Bennetts, July 23: Dunstan's: We have holed the 102 cross-cut in the cross-cut south from the east shaft, one of which is 10 to 14 in. wide, and moderately good work; the other from 3 to 4 in. wide, of small quality. The north lode east is from 4 to 6 in. wide, good work, and ground easy for driving. The lode—east—chase Lode: At Treasler's shaft east, is from 1 to 1½ ft. wide, worth about 3 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; west, at present, the lode is small. The lode, on south shaft west, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, 1½ ft. of which is worth 3 to 4 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; this end has been gradually improving for some fathoms, and judging from its present appearance, I think we are near a much better lode.

MATHA. July 23: The engine-shaft is down the required depth for bearing the main shaft, and bearers put in. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting for cinders, putting in timber, and securing the shaft, and we have now a head of water 100 ft. deep. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting for cinders, putting in timber, and securing the shaft, and we have now a head of water 100 ft. deep. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting for cinders, putting in timber, and securing the shaft, and we have now a head of water 100 ft. deep.

The Crowan Consols Company, formed with a capital of 12,000,000 shares of 2*l.* each, for re-working the celebrated old mines, the Wheat Strawberry and the Wheat Dumping, have issued their prospectus, which we publish *in extenso* in another column. Their property has been

MANUFACTURE OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.—According to the invention of Mr. Gerland, of Newton-le-Willows, it is proposed to treat copper ores with an acid, according to the salt required, and to precipitate any iron that may be present, by the use of carbonate or oxide of copper, and by preference of copper ores containing those substances. Thus, to manufacture sulphate of copper he treats malachite with sulphuric acid, neutralises the solution, and adds a further quantity of the ore; by this means the iron is precipitated, and the cupreous solution may be crystallised if desired. Or another method he adopts is to treat a solution of copper obtained from metallic copper or otherwise in the same manner—that is, by precipitation with malachite.

MANUFACTURE OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.—According to the invention of Mr. Gerland, of Newton-le-Willows, it is proposed to treat copper ores with an acid, according to the salt required, and to precipitate any iron that may be present, by the use of carbonate or oxide of copper, and by preference of copper ores containing those substances. Thus, to manufacture sulphate of copper he treats malachite with sulphuric acid, neutralises the solution, and adds a further quantity of the ore; by this means the iron is precipitated, and the cupreous solution may be crystallised if desired. Or another method he adopts is to treat a solution of copper obtained from metallic copper or otherwise in the same manner—that is, by precipitation with malachite.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 26, 1862.

If there be any one obstacle greater than another to the full and whole development of the material resources of the nation, it is to be found in the impediments to progress with which the legal advisers of innumerable joint-stock companies overwhelm such undertakings in their inception and growth. From all directions complaints reach us of the enormous and unnecessary expense to which the promoters of various industrial undertakings are put by the quibbles of lawyers, the law's delay, and the result—the eating up of the funds intended for the legitimate work of the concern in law costs, by which the legal vultures are fed on the unfortunate bodies corporate. It would be a work worthy the attention of some able statistician to collect the facts which are so abundant in many of our mining, railway, and other kindred speculations, and show, in a tabulated form, the expense of projecting and carrying into operation, and the portion the lawyers absorb. We doubt not that if active and intelligent shareholders will look to their own interests, and take action by appointing committees of themselves to scrutinise the charges at which we now proceed, the result will be found most startling, and the wrong be speedily exposed. But it is the shareholders who must take this task in hand, and not the lawyers who are mainly to blame for not doing so. It is, perhaps, the greatest misfortune of our Joint-stock System that which the interest of every shareholder to enact is, from this very fact, looked upon as a few; nay, in some cases by none. The result is most injurious to the country, for whilst capital is lying unproductive to an extent beyond all calculation, capitalists, large and small, are afraid to embark even in limited companies, because they dread the lawyers' grasp in starting the company, and in advising the too often passive directors in legal proceedings in cases in which a merchant or tradesman would, in his individual capacity, decide for himself. We have long and earnestly worked for the emancipation of the mighty resources of the United Kingdom, and we are in a position to know that many excellent projects have been either put in the bud or destroyed before they could bear fruit by these legal advisers, who cut off the bearers. A correspondent, writing in the *Journal* July 12, states a case where the law costs on the year's expenditure in amounts to 20 per cent. of the whole; and from a shareholder in the Ashover and Redbridge Railway, writing in last week's *Journal*, we learn that the works of this important line are stopped by the "law's delay," what cost, or by what combination of interests, we know not; he should state. But this we know, that it may be fatal to shareholders in a line to works at such a season as this, and perhaps put back the completion of the railway a full year. But it may be, also, that there are in this, as in other railways, one, two, and three solicitors—not a firm of these numbers, but distinctly interested, each for himself, in promoting costs; and if the directors, some of whom are distinguished men, know the fact? If they know it, can they doubt the disinterestedness of their legal advisers? It is unnecessary for us to particularise other cases, for unfortunately their name is legion. If the evil be not checked by the energetic action of shareholders at their half-yearly meetings, by calling for full accounts of law expenses, and explanations why such are incurred, and by advice undertaken and continued, the ruin brought upon many shareholders in mines, railways, &c., will be as complete as that which Mr. Parnes has so ably exposed in his "Bleak House," of the beggarly and Chancery suitors. It is a duty which all shareholders owe to themselves, as well as to the public; and in their hands we now leave the task, assuring them that from us they shall receive every possible assistance in checking the evils to which we now briefly refer, and which it is, as an organ of industrial progress, to aid in averting.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1862.

Of the disappointment that prevailed amongst the unsuccessful exhibitors upon the awards of the jurors being first made known has now been said; and although there are certain instances in which exhibitors are not met with that consideration and reward to which they were entitled, yet even amongst this class little is said now that the first blush of disappointment has worn off; and although when the decision of the jurors first made public they (naturally) felt keenly the injustice which was apparently done them, yet upon reflection they gradually came to recognize a truth which we predicted in the *Mining Journal* of June 21—viz., that the large number of medals awarded would have the effect of making of less value in the eyes of the public than they would otherwise have been if the medals had been simply granted to those whose productions were of the highest quality; and as so many medals have been granted for things which are quite undeserving of that distinction (whilst an admirable mention, or else no notice whatever, has been bestowed upon exhibitors whose contributions really ought to have been rewarded), the effect upon the public mind is such that they really regard the medals as the merit of anything, simply upon the ground of its distribution by the jurors, and consequently depend entirely upon their own judgment, and that of such people whom they feel confidence towards. The nature of our remarks lead to the supposition that we look upon the general body of jurors with even the slightest feeling of disrespect; on the contrary, we hold the highest estimation of their character collectively. When we find individual jurors acting in open colleague with certain exhibitors, and those exhibitors boast, as they did, of their success, even if it was officially communicated to the public, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that men who would risk their reputation in such a manner would not hesitate to make; and when we hear of instances in which medals have actually been awarded to people who are not exhibiting at all, and the only ground of such an award being made is that the names happened to be inserted in the first edition of the official catalogue, through the circumstance of space having been allotted to them, until the opening of the building, they were expected to fill. It is ready by May 1, it was, of course, impossible for the executive committee to include the names of such parties as they fully believed would come forward as exhibitors; but it certainly does appear most anomalous that simply upon the ground of a man's name appearing in the catalogue, a medal should be awarded to him, without even taking the pains of ascertaining whether he exhibited or not, or of making that inquiry which would justify the cause assigned for the granting of a medal. We must have possessed friends acting as jurors, who recommended to the awarding brother jurors the distinction awarded to these non-exhibiting parties, and the difficulty of the task of the jurors was one of the most difficult of any that could be put upon them. We must have been so great that in many instances it was next to impossible to avoid a mistaken judgment; therefore, we must not allow the actions of a few to lead us to condemn the whole body, for we must believe that as a body the jurors have performed their duties conscientiously.

The contribution of the EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, as exhibited in the gallery, near the east dome, is especially worthy of attention. It is a fine collection of iron, and is arranged by Mr. E. J. BURGESS, the secretary of the company, and has obtained a medal as the result of the high opinion in which the jurors entertained it. It clearly demonstrates the fact that it is possible to overcome the important results which may be obtained from the development of the resources of our Indian Empire. Many, without doubt, think the effect likely to be produced would be prejudicial to the interests of our native mine proprietors, manufacturers, and metallurgists; but by such development, it will prove that not only will India herself be able to supply the demand for iron, but also all who have capital to invest. The most valuable colonies of Great Britain, which in itself is an enormous resource, are to be found in India, which in itself is an enormous resource. Are not the soils of England and India identical, and are not the same cause which may affect the prosperity of either countries? Must not the employment of English capital, and a large

proportion of Indian labour, have the natural effect of binding the two countries more closely together, and of producing political results of the most pleasing character? America, France, and Russia, in short, the whole of Europe, may also be said to be doing their utmost to develop their mineral resources, and to encourage the manufacture of metals, not only within the actual limits of their continental territories, but also in their respective colonies and dependencies; and when we look at the gigantic efforts which Russia is making in Siberia, and France in Algeria, the nature of their difficulties, both politically and geographically, shall we be content with simply dreaming of India's wealth, and make no effort to secure it to ourselves? Or else do so in such a feeble manner, and with such an evident want of determination, as at the outset must convince any shrewd business man that the end must be most unprofitable, and attended with certain loss. Of such an important character are the deposits of iron ore in India as to demand our earnest attention, and indicate that with the co-operation of Anglo-Saxon genius and capital the manufacture of iron would hold a very prominent position in that dependency. There can be but little doubt that so soon as the country is better provided with railways or canals, and districts are thereby opened which are now, comparatively speaking, cut off from the great centres of commerce, it will be possible to make iron in India quite as cheaply as in England; and as regards quality, the specimens which the East Indian Iron Company show are most convincing that she will even rival Sweden. The quality of the magnetic oxides may even be said to excel that of the most celebrated Swedish ores. They are perfectly free from sulphur, arsenic, and phosphorus; very rich, and when freed from earthy matter by a sort of winnowing process, so as to be ready for the blast-furnace, contain on an average 72 per cent. of iron, and have been found to yield 68 per cent. of metal after smelting. A most important fact, which also adds to the value of these deposits, is the circumstance of their not requiring to be obtained in the usual process of mining, or any recourse to be had to underground operations. They lay in immense mountain masses, and are got by quarrying, thus saving the expense of sinking pit shafts, driving of drifts, timbering, and pumping.

There are also exhibited several specimens of rich hematite ore, of which the "Honore" is, perhaps, the best. The East Indian Iron Company make all their iron with charcoal, which costs them rather less than 17. per ton—1 ton of charcoal is capable of smelting sufficient ore to produce nearly or quite 1 ton of metal. Several specimens of the charcoal are shown, and are remarkable for their density. Specimens of the wood are also exhibited from which the charcoal is made, the principal of which are—Indian gooseberry, nux vomica, cassia, vella murdah, kurrah murdah, poohum, and irrool; these are converted into ovens, instead of heaps; the latter of which is the plan generally adopted in this country. Shells are shown, such as are used as a flux in the blast-furnaces at Beypoor, Madras; also "kunker" (carbonate of lime), obtained at South Arcot, Madras, used for the same purpose. The furnaces are lined with laterite stone, which very much resembles the conglomerate underlying the limestone and iron ore veins of the Forest of Dean, with which the ironmasters of that district also line their blast-furnaces. The East Indian Iron Company have four furnaces, and make about 6000 tons of iron per annum; considerable quantities of which have been sold in England—their pigs having realised as much as 87. per ton, and even during the present depressed condition of the trade are realising between 67. and 77. per ton. This fact in itself speaks volumes for its quality, and we think we may safely say that no pigs of English manufacture realise anything like so high a price. We do not say this disparagingly of English manufacturers, but simply for the purpose of showing that India is capable of supplying that article, which until lately we considered alone obtainable from Sweden, Norway, or Germany. The East Indian Iron Company have also turned their attention to steel making, and in this branch, as with their iron, they have succeeded in producing an article of undeniably first-class quality; this they effect by the Bessemer process as carried out in Sweden, which, as we stated in the *Journal* of the 12th inst., differs considerably from the principle acted upon in Sheffield. The difference in the English and Swedish ores rendering the difference of conducting the process necessary; and as the Indian ores partake to so great an extent of the same nature as the Swedish, it is, therefore, requisite to adopt the principle which has been found to answer best in Sweden; and before we proceed further in our description of the specimens exhibited, it will, perhaps, be well to give a description of the exact manner in which the East Indian Iron Company make their steel. At the Beypoor works, the crude metal is run direct from the blast-furnace into an ordinary founder's ladle, which is raised to a sufficient height by means of a travelling crane, and then poured into the converting vessel, which is a fixed one, instead of moveable on axes, as are those used at Sheffield, which is rendered unnecessary, inasmuch as the metal is taken, as before stated, direct from the blast-furnace. The converting vessel is lined with a mixture of fire-clay, sand, and pulverised English fire-brick, and has eleven tuyeres, of 2-in. diameter, placed in the bottom horizontally. The pressure of the blast used at the Beypoor works for the purpose of decarbonising the metal is only 6½ to 7 lbs., instead of 14 lbs. per square inch, as at Sheffield, and other places in this country, where the Bessemer process is used, and, unlike the English process, they do not add charcoal pig-iron, or any other metal, for the purpose of tempering the steel.

We have now mentioned the principal points of difference between the processes of manufacturing steel at the East Indian Iron Company's works and that adopted in this country in working under Bessemer's patent. The ores used at Beypoor for the production of this steel are the "Poopara" and "Honore" ores, as these have proved after extensive trials to be the most suitable. Several specimens of the steel are shown in the ingot (the largest of which is 6 in. square), in bars of various sizes, rolled flat, square, octagonal, and round, most of which have been broken to show the fracture. There are also exhibited native tools made from the steel by the smiths at Beypoor; these consist of jungle-knives, felling axes, &c., and penknives, razors, as well as other examples of native manufacture. Contrasted with these are some beautifully-finished articles manufactured at Sheffield from the same steel, consisting of gun-barrels, gun-locks, swords, razors, and cutlery; also screwed bolts, wire of several different sizes, and thin sheets rolled out to 12 in. wide, 1-16th of an inch thick; pieces of bridge rail, as rolled from the ingot, broken to show fracture, which is exceedingly fine. All this clearly proves what we have before said, that by a proper infusion of Anglo-Saxon genius and capital the manufacture of iron and steel in India must necessarily assume a very important position; and we sincerely hope that the East Indian Iron Company, who have done so much to develop the resources of our eastern dependency, may meet with that success which their efforts to overcome the various difficulties they have had to encounter justly entitle them to receive. We hear they have dispatched some new tilt hammers, by Kitson and Hewitson, and Hodswell, Clarke, and Co., of Leeds, and doubt not with these improved appliances they will be able to supply cast-steel in many more forms, and even of a more excellent quality, from the works at Beypoor than those here exhibited.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ECONOMICAL PROSPECTS OF ITALY.
MINERALS AND MINING.

This time eleven years ago, rather through curiosity than from a more definite object, while examining the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, we strolled through the departments of several minor Transalpine States, which probably passed unnoticed by the majority of visitors. The names of Tuscany and Piedmont had hitherto awakened few emotions in the breasts of Englishmen, who were amply satisfied in knowing of their mere existence. The rich, indeed, had long been accustomed to travel southwards to enjoy the genial climate and the beauties of Nature, while visiting the ruins of Roman splendour and *chefs d'œuvre* of art; others, less opulent or enterprising, were content to fill up a leisure hour by their fire-side in reading the romantic adventures of travellers who had pushed their way so far beyond the reach of railways, or even of diligence communication, at the no small risk of detention by the officials of despotic Governments. The poetical exaggerations of many a Quixotic traveller added a marvellous charm to the scene, and toned well with the warm glow of the Italian sky. It was only on the plains of the Tchernaya that we became more practically acquainted with the Piedmontese troops, and since that time our knowledge and sympathy with the Italians have been on the increase. The glorious revolution of 1859, the dawn of better days for once priest-ridden, superstitious, and ignorant Italy, rejoiced the heart of every right-minded Englishman, while they gladly stretched out their hands to their fellow-men struggling to rid themselves from an intolerable yoke. But the progress of Italy in eleven years can be measured far better than by a mere description by a careful study of the Italian department of the International Exhibition, where a single flag waves over the products of 22,000,000 inhabitants, represented by 2200 exhibitors. A careful analysis of the collection sent from Italy will strike everybody by its judicious choice, no less than

the multiplicity of objects from the three kingdoms of Nature. It will be rather a matter of astonishment how it has been possible to hide from the world for century after century the important fact that Italy required but a single and good Government in order to take her stand among the finest producing countries in the world, in addition to the advantages of geographical position in the centre of the Mediterranean, with even more seaboard than France, and already within three days' journey of London.

The rich collection of Italian raw products is such as will amply prove to every manufacturing country the necessity of cultivating commercial relations with her, so that it may not be so wild a fancy to state that the 2200 exhibitors who have come forward have done more to consolidate the political union of their country than an army of 2,000,000 regular troops would have achieved, for the sympathy shown by England, France, and other nations will henceforth be strengthened by commercial intercourse with reciprocal interest.

It should be stated that the success of this great undertaking is mainly due to the early organisation of the Royal Italian Commission for the International Exhibition, under the presidency of Marquis GUSTAVO BENSONI CAVOUR, brother of the immortal statesman. The choice of the former Minister of Public Works of the Provisional Government of Naples, Commandatore DEVINCENZI, first as Secretary, and subsequently as Royal Commissioner, was a most prudent and fortunate measure; and to these gentlemen's untiring energy and great practical knowledge is due the establishment of a sub-committee for the Exhibition in the capital of each of the 59 provinces of the kingdom. The members of these committees, being the most enlightened citizens, urged the people to send their products to London. The work was so entirely novel that it was necessary to print minute instructions on every point, and supply a large number of forms. Circulars relating to the respective branches of industry and commerce were forwarded from Turin, stating the nature of the articles suited for exhibition, so that by this means the Royal Commission was put in more or less communication with the principal manufacturers and landed proprietors. In short, every argument was used to stimulate the people to appreciate the benefits of sending to London; and when it was difficult to make individuals act for themselves the sub-committees have exhibited *pro bono publico*. All praise is especially to be rendered to the Cagliari sub-committee for the hearty manner in which they have come forward to represent the resources of the Island of Sardinia; but we feel assured that the trouble they have taken will be far from thrown away, nor can the favourable situation of Cagliari, as a port of call for Mediterranean steamers, be much longer overlooked.

We propose to give a slight sketch of the mineral and metallurgical products of Italy, represented by 120 exhibitors in Class I., and shall borrow much of our information from the Descriptive Catalogue of that class, a pamphlet in Italian, published by the Royal Commission, and which is well worthy of the study of all who feel interested in such subjects; for if nascent Italy can produce upwards of 2,000,000. worth of minerals before there is any spirit of commercial enterprise or speculation in the country, and above all in so critical a moment, we may form some idea of what she might become.

IRON.—The iron and steel trade of Italy is chiefly carried on in the Alpine valleys of the provinces of Bergamo and Brescia, where there is an abundance of water-power: Dr. GIULIO CURIOSI gives much valuable information regarding this industry. There are generally five veins of magnesian carbonate of iron in the Triassic argillaceous schist; they vary from 4 to 10 feet in thickness, forming in the aggregate from 20 to 27 ft. of mineral, and extend from the Jago di Como to the River Cafaro. Ocrey iron also occurs at Penedoletto (*Sondrio*). The iron furnaces of the provinces of Como, Sondrio, Bergamo, and Brescia, produce about 13,000 tons of pig-iron from these ores, with the consumption of an equal weight of charcoal. Several methods of fusion are employed—that in low hearths, known as the Bergamese process, the Comptois process, and puddling-furnaces, utilising charcoal, lignite, and turf gases, not to speak of local modifications of no great importance. Messrs. GLISENTI and RAGAZZONI, of Brescia, have improved the quality of the too magnesian ore by a judicious admixture of spathose iron poor in that metal. Sig. CORNELIANI, of Milan, has exhibited a collection illustrating the manufacture of grey and mottled pig-iron at Premadio, where he treats the ocrey ores from Monte Penedoletto and Monte Zebri.

In the low hearths about 180 lbs. of steel are produced daily, with a consumption of charcoal in the proportion of 5 to 1 of steel. An economy of combustible is procured in a modification of the process, by which 3 cwt. of steel are made daily with a consumption of 4½ cwt. of charcoal. Although containing oxide of iron, the steel obtained in this manner is much esteemed. GREGORINI, of Loreve (*Brescia*), manufactures bar-iron and steel from the spathose ores in the neighbourhood in puddling-furnaces, employing charcoal and turf gases. He also makes use of the Comptois method for manufacturing steeled iron for agricultural purposes.

The magnetic ores of Traversella and Cagne are smelted with charcoal in four blast-furnaces in the Val d'Aosta. Part of the pig-iron thus produced is reduced to bars in puddling-furnaces, making use of the waste gases of the blast-furnaces; the rest is treated by the Comptois method, and subsequently rolled into bars or drawn into wire. The price of the ore is from 17. 8s. to 17. 12s. per ton; that of the iron often exceeds 227. 10s. per ton, but it bears a very high reputation, especially when required to be hammered while cold.

The iron mines of Elba are capable of taking their place among the most extensive in the world, situated, as they are, on the very shore of a deep sea, where a proper landing-place could be constructed with little expense. The improvements introduced within the past few years into the mode of working these mines have been considerable, but much still remains to be done, the great defect being the want of roads, which renders the carriage very high. About 50,000 tons of ore, chiefly specular iron, containing from 55 to 60 per cent. of iron, are annually extracted; but this would give a very inadequate conception of the capabilities of the mines, of which there are at present five:—Rio, Rio Albano, Vigneria, Terra Nera, and Capo Calamita. The mine of Rio dates from the time of the Romans, and has been worked, with the exception of certain interruptions, ever since. The other mines have been only recently re-opened, although there are signs of their having been at some remote period the seat of mining operations. All the four latter mines are situated on the sea shore, and offer great facilities for loading vessels. The Elban iron mines are placed under the same direction as the Tuscan foundries of Follonica, Val Piana, and Cecina, on the opposite coast. Of the ore extracted from the Elban mines, about—

18,000 tons are smelted in the Royal Tuscan foundries.
3,500 tons in private foundries in Tuscany.
4,500 tons in other provinces of Italy.
22,000 tons in England, France, &c.

An improvement has lately been introduced in the mode of smelting Elban ores by the admixture of poor and otherwise useless manganese ore from Liguria. The result is excellent iron, admirably adapted for manufacturing steel. M. PONSARD, director of the works, has given an impetus to the undertaking which makes them worthy of special study, and he has succeeded in producing 800 tons of iron annually at the rolling-mills he has erected. Within the past year M. PONSARD has commenced the manufacture of steel, the quality of which may be judged by the specimens now in the Exhibition. The value of the products of these ironworks may be estimated at 44,000l. per annum.

The Roman Iron Mines Company also sends a magnificent display of bar and other wrought-iron, wire, &c., from the establishments at Terni and Tivoli. When once Rome becomes the capital of free Italy, doubtless the march of civilisation will be as great there as in the other provinces of Victor Emmanuel's realms, and thus we augur a great future for this company. The present economical condition of these works is very sad, and the demands for its produce, as may be supposed, not over numerous. The ore comes from Elba, although the company formerly worked their own ore from Tolfa, near Civita Vecchia.

Numerous other iron veins exist in Central Italy, but are not turned to account, partly, indeed, from want of fuel, but also in great measure owing to the time having been still insufficient for the formation of companies since the re-establishment of order in the country. Passing southwards, the Naples Royal Ironworks smelt the brown iron ores of Pazzano (*Calabria Ulteriore II.*). Of the four blast-furnaces three are situated at Mongiana, the other at Ferdinanda. The Bergamese and Comptois processes are both in use at Mongiana. The iron is employed for the gun factory of Mongiana, and in the arsenals of Naples and Castellamare. The sand on the Bay of Naples, and near Salerno, is locally very rich in magnetic iron and iserine, or peroxide of titanium, which as at Rio, in the Island of Elba, is separated by the waves according to its size. Sig. PERAZZI, of the Corps of Mines, at Turin, proposes to utilise this sand in the manufacture of steel, making use of the very ingenious electro-separator invented by QUINTINO SELLA.

Turning to the Island of Sardinia, we have to lament that the mines are

Iron ore exported.....	Tons	23,000
Pig-iron exported.....		3,500
Castings.....		3,600
Iron.....		25,000
Steel.....		500
English scrap-iron worked in small Comptons hearths, or by the Bergamase process, in various parts of Italy.....		5,000

Provinces of Turin, Como, Bergamo, Brescia, and Sondrio	20
Lucca and Grosseto	6
Calabria	5

Monteponi produced about.....	Tons	6380
Montivecchio ".....		2740
Ingustusu ".....		1490
Gennamari ".....		195
Reigraxius (1860) ".....		160

Italian lead mines:—	
10,000 tons of galena (exported), containing 79 per cent. of lead	7900
Lead smelted in Italy	5000
Silver about	

Produce from 1830 to 1833	Tons	457
" 1834 to 1837		119
" 1838 to 1841		92 44

to (Florence), one of the four copper-works in Italy (Chiostro) represents the Anglo-Tuscan Mining Company, and the prohibited sections of the mine, to accompany the very valuable specimens from Pomarance (Pisa). Great hopes are entertained that the results should turn out as favourably as is expected the whole of the Tuscan copper districts of Italy may be seriously examined, with a view to establishing mines with sufficient capital to proceed to a great deal of the *only means* by which we conceive it possible to undertake any of these with fair chance of success in that highly interesting, but hitherto unexplored, field of mining research. Let us say to the shareholders, therefore, investigation of the geological structure of the district, a considerable outlay at first, and perhaps years of delay, are not too great an expenditure when there is all but the mathematical certainty of the existence of a rich deposit of copper ore in this locality.

In Northern Italy, the Victor Emmanuel Mining Company (Limited) of English origin, and is constituted of 44,000 shares, of 12. each. The mines are situated near Lago Maggiore, in a geological district, containing amphibolite and mica schist rocks. Of the mines belonging to the company, that of Migiandone already produced about 350 tons of ore in 1861, with an average yield of 7 per cent. of copper, which was smelted at Swansea. A very cautious Italian engineer has pronounced the most favourable opinion of their other mine of Baveno, which was also smelted at Swansea, although at present the main operations are directed to the drainage. The vein is about 10 feet wide, and near the junction of the granite and Silarian schists. The Ollomont Mines, near Turin, produce about 10 tons of copper monthly, which is smelted near Aosta.

We might speak of the ores of mercury, manganese, &c., but as they are not yet objects of great industrial importance in Italy we shall pass to the nickel found in the neighbourhood of Biella (Novara). It occurs as pyrrhotine, or nickel pyrites, and is roasted into a matt to concentrate it, after which it is shipped for Genoa, and treated at Liège, in Belgium, where it is reduced to the metallic state by Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT and Co., who have made a contract with the Belgian Government for smelting it into pieces of 5, 10, and 20 centimes. An attempt has been made to introduce the nickel coinage into Italy, but it is not easy to succeed, for, as far as regards Tuscany, they have been always accustomed to the feather-light craze, and would not willingly adopt the heavier nickel money, preferring the elegant little 20 centime pieces, of which there has been an almost incredible importation into Leghorn from the French Mint since 1859.

Messrs. SELOPIOS, of Turin, have turned their attention to the manufacture of chemical products, sulphuric acid, &c., and treat a large quantity of pyrites found near the capital. Such manufacturers deserve every praise and encouragement, for chemistry is the soul of social science. In conclusion, Italy has made a most wonderful *debut* in the Exhibition of 1862, and we instinctively turn to the great triad, VICTOR EMMANUEL, GARIBOLDI, and CAYOUE, to whom, in the providential designs of GOD, have been confided the task of raising the black veil of ignorance which has hidden the light of heavenly day from Italy, and chasing away the pestilential contagion with which priestly knavery and superstition had enshrouded for ages the noble descendants of the once conquerors of the world.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

At the same Assizes, an action "Reynolds v. Crawley," was brought to recover 1000*l.* on a bill of exchange: the defendant pleading it was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. —Mr. George Bush, colliery proprietor, said: I remember the negotiation for plaintiff to purchase a colliery called Unyised, near Neath, in January, 1860. Messrs. Crawley and Cuthbertson were present. The plaintiff said the colliery was a very good taking, and would produce 1000*l.* a year.

A strike has taken place at Messrs. Jones and Partridge's level, Aberysthwy, the dispute being as to the correctness of the machine. The masters have shown every disposition to meet them, and it is expected that the strike will be at an end in a few days.

The adjourned hearing of the Pontypool arbitration case—Wightman & Co. the Pontypool Iron Company—was commenced on Thursday. Mr. W. S. Clarke, mining and civil engineer, Aberdare, acted as arbitrator. The proceedings were conducted privately, but from reliable information, it appears that the case will not be decided for some time.

no many peculiar advantages.

THE GETHIN COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—At the Glamorgan Assizes, just concluded, Mr. John Moody, manager of the Gyarfatha Collieries, and viewer of Gethin was indicted for the manslaughter of Samuel Jones, who was killed by the explosion at Gethin Colliery on Feb. 19, and for that of Daniel Rees, on the same day. On the morning some fire-damp was discovered in one of the headings, which was dispersed by the overman, but no report was made to the viewer of that accident. About one o'clock while the men were at dinner, the explosion took place, the result of which was the forty-seven men, being all that were employed at that end of the mine, were killed or part of them, among whom was Jones, the overman, by burning, and the greater part including Daniel Rees, by suffocation. It appears that the general management of the colliery, and particularly the ventilation of it is entrusted to the viewer, whose duty it is that it is in all respects adequate for the safety of the workmen and the proper working of the mine. He is also bound to see that locked safety-lamps are used in every part of the mine where any ground exists for suspecting the existence of fire-damp. In those two particulars the viewer was charged with negligence. A vast number of witnesses, including two Government Inspectors of Collieries, were sent before the grant jury, who, after a lengthened investigation, ignored both bills. Mr. Moody was then formally acquitted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I was glad to see the notice made in a late Journal of the "pigment" found in the neighbourhood of Caspberry, and the mines of Messrs. Barker, at Penttyrch Iron works; but, as an important error occurs in the statement, I am desirous that the matter should be set right. This "ochre" has been known in the mines of the Messrs. Barker

[We congratulate the Messrs. Booker on the discovery of so important a constituent of the valuable and useful application of the substance, and prevent it entirely, as rumoured.]

JULY 24.—There has been a good supply of ships lately in the eastern ports, and consequently a much better business has been done for some time past. This has, after a longer period of dulness, created a little better spirit in the coal trade, but no real general improvement yet be reported. The Iron Trade has somewhat improved, and branches of the trade some activity prevails. At the JarroW Works furnaces are now in blast, and the iron shipbuilding there is carried on with great orders being on hand for a long period to come. At the Birrier Ironworks River Tyne Commission has been held, upon whose reputation from the Newcastle Gatehead and Tynemouth Chamber of Commerce water, with respect to the question of the Low Light deep water docks at the mouth of the Tyne. An intense discussion ensued, and many important facts and statistics were given by the speakers. By the dredging operations at the mouth of the river, depths of 10 and 12 ft. have been considerably increased, 12 ft. being now the depth at low water, and 24 ft. at high water. More dredgers are to be constructed, and the depth of the Clyde, to supply the coal-dredgers of 35-horse power each, will be 47,000 ft. It appears that the trade of the Tyne continues to increase steadily, all obstructions; a great impulse must, therefore, be expected to be given, as the docks are constructed, and the channel improved generally. It is projected, so that a larger class can be accommodated. The number of ships entering the Tyne was 18,500, and in 1861, 18,916; showing an increase of 416 vessels. The quantity of coal shipped in 1860 was 4,264,901 tons; and in 1861, 4,503,653 tons, showing an increase of 238,752 tons. The port of Sunderland has, since 1839, made most extensive improvements as a coal shipping port, and this is mostly attributable to the construction of the new dock. In the year 1839, before the north dock was opened there, the quantity of coal shipped was 1,519,354 tons, showing an increase of 2,984,299 tons, or nearly three times as much. The south dock was opened in 1850, and the quantity of coal shipped in 1859 was 2,336,868 tons. The south dock took in 1860, and the quantity

The evidence of previous witnesses. The jury returned a verdict of "Accident." The Brinkburn Coal and Ironworks, situated about 10 miles to the westward of the town on the Moor, are still in abeyance. Some hopes are, indeed, entertained that a railway be formed near the works they will again be started. At present the three are confined to the making of bricks, draining-tiles, &c.

The Miners' Permanent Relief Fund continues to attract much attention and interest. The miners generally appear to be fully determined in some way to carry out a successful issue. It is quite necessary that they should be enabled to obtain the objects intended, and that they should be enabled to carry out this project, and may yet be looked for, but as the miners appear to be all set, there is little doubt that it will be carried out, and we expect that shortly steps will be taken to establish the fund. For the present, at any rate, it is confined to the counties of Durham and Northumberland. We never had any establishment of a fund to extend over the whole of the kingdom. The main such a society could not possibly be managed; besides the characters, objects, and results of the miners vary so much in different districts that it appears to be impracticable to unite in such a scheme, with any chance of permanency, the Great Britain. The counties of Durham and Northumberland are quite different in the purpose, and great caution will be necessary to prevent the fund from being limited area. Meetings continue to be held at various places in order to collect contributions. The next aggregate meeting will be held on Saturday, at St. James School-room, Newcastle.

[illegible]

One reason for this apparent anomaly is, no doubt, the great profits which are, or rather have been, earned by the production of iron in the western states, and the aid of taste, exempt from painful analysis, and the work was readily increased by being sunk in collieries or seasonal indulgence. Large wages, too often led to lavish expenditure and sensual indulgence, encouraged intellectual exertion, while the temptation for roughness and their children led to the neglect of education, and there was the want of occupations. Where money was so easily obtained, there was no incentive to high culture, and to an effort after more useful work. The working out of a good deal changed in South Staffordshire. The working out of the districts, especially the cost of production of iron, whilst new cost came to be raised, and the cost of Cleveland, possessing abundance of coal and close to the sea, and usually near the sea to have little to pay for iron and transit, have by competition reduced the prices of iron, and thus the Staffordshire ironmasters and have had their gains diminished in two directions. The production of iron and bars has almost left South Staffordshire, in the cost of which the iron-making superior kinds and qualities of iron, in the cost of which the iron-making material and transit forms but a small element; and it must also look to the production of ironwork of various kinds, for which its advantages of position

... along the furnace. According to the

THE GREAT TYWARHAILE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES.

The Directors have determined to raise £10,000 PREFERENCE CAPITAL, in shares of £1 each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, redeemable at any time (on giving six months' notice) at the option of the company, not less than three years from the date of issue, with a bonus of 10 per cent.

Such new PREFERENCE SHARES will confer upon the several holders the same rights as to voting qualification, and all other matters (except the payment of dividends), as original shares of the same nominal amount in the aggregate would confer.

The additional machinery is now complete, and the mine is in full operation.

The Directors continue to receive most favourable reports of the prospects of the undertaking, which have been confirmed by their personal inspection.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary.

J. H. MACKENZIE, Sec.
Offices, 3, Johnson's-buildings, Temple, London, July 24, 1862.

GOONBARROW AND MOLINNESS MINES.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

In 6400 shares of £2 each. Deposit, £1 per share; the remainder in calls of 5s. each, at three, six, nine, and twelve months.

COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM PIPER, Esq., Palace-road, Lambeth.
PETER CLYMO, Esq., South Caradon Mine, Liskeard.
WILLIAM WEST, Esq., Tredegar House, St. Blaizey, Cornwall.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Watson, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street.
BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, London.

PROSPECTUS.

These mines have been worked by one gentleman as sole proprietor, who has expended £14,000 upon them, and returned in the value of £20,000; the total expenditure, £34,000. The engine is now at the extent of its power, and the estimated cost to erect a new one, with steam whelm, and develop the mines in depth, is £5000; to do this, the proprietor has consented to dispose of the mines, lease, machinery, &c. for the sum of £6800, taking in payment 2000 shares of £2 per share paid up, and £2800 in money, leaving 6000 for capital.

A large proportion of the remaining shares have been subscribed for by residents in the district, and those remaining will be allotted to gentlemen disposed to embark without any premium in a bona fide mining property, holding out prospects of early profits, as the working capital (£5000) is considered by competent judges sufficient to bring the mines into a profitable state, and render further calls unnecessary.

With the present limited mode of working, the mines very nearly pay cost.

REPORT.

Goonbarrow and Moliness Mines, April 29, 1862.—Agreeably with your request, we have this day inspected these mines, and herewith beg to hand you our report:—

GOONBARROW.—The engine-shaft is sunk from surface 60 fms., which is 40 fms. below the adit level. The principal operations have been on three very promising and productive lodes.

NORTH LODE.—The 10 fm. level is driven east of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, 40 fms., and west 30 fms. The lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and the average work produced from 2½ to 3 cwt. in per 100 fms. The 20 fm. level on this lode is driven east and west about the same distance as the 10 fm. level, and the lode in the back of this level all taken away, producing just the same average work. The 30 fm. level is driven east 25 fms., and west 20 fms., through the same character lode, and producing about the same quality work for tin. They expect to cut the same lode in the 40 fm. level, north of the engine-shaft, by driving 2 fms. further; the water is issuing very strong from the end, which is a good indication of being near the lode.

SOUTH LODE.—The 10 fm. level is extended east of the shaft, on the south lode, 20 fms., and west 20 fms.; this lode is 2½ ft. wide, and produced some rich work for tin. The greatest part of this lode is taken away, and the average work for the whole distance driven is 2½ cwt. of tin per 100 fms.

NEW LODE.—The 20 fm. level is extended east and west of the shaft, on the new lode, 25 fms., which has produced good work for tin. The 30 fm. level is extended east and west on this lode 30 fms. The 40 fm. level, which is the present bottom of the mine, is extended west of the shaft 15 fms.; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 3 cwt. of tin to the 100 fms. The same level is extended east 4 fms.; the lode in the end is about 2 ft. wide, producing good branches of tin.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The above-mentioned lodes are embedded in a beautiful decomposed granite, and for the short distance opened on have produced upwards of £19,000 worth of tin. The water has been drained from the mine by flat-roads, attached to a pumping-engine, which is now worked to the extent of its power; therefore, we recommend the further development of the mine that a 50-hp. pumping-engine should be erected on the present engine-shaft, which will be of sufficient power to work the mine to a great depth, and also to prove other parallel lodes both north and south, which are known to exist in the sett, and have produced tin on the backs. We also recommend the sinking of the two other shafts, one east and the other west of the present engine-shaft, for the purposes of ventilation and drawing the stuff; and we advise that a small steam-engine be erected for drawing the stuff, which will effect a very great saving to the mine, and which cannot be extensively worked without. We strongly recommend that the new work should be erected with as little delay as possible, and should the mine be carried out extensively, with perseverance and economy, we fully believe it will be a long-standing and profitable concern.

MOLINNESS.—The engine-shaft is sunk from surface 14 fms., and the lode extended on east 20 fms.; it is 15 ft. wide, producing tin throughout. The working is open to the surface, and for the last ten months the average produce of the work returned from this lode is 1 cwt. of tin per 100 fms. For the future working of this mine we would recommend that the engine-shaft be sunk on the course of the lode, for the purpose of putting in a railroad in the same shaft, for drawing the tinstuff with the present engine, which is of sufficient power for pumping, stamping, and drawing; by so doing, this mine can be worked to a great extent, and at comparatively little cost, and will then, we firmly believe, make a profitable mine.

FRANCIS PUCKEY.

R. HANCOCK.

Early applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, to be made to Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, of 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, where also prospectuses and reports may be obtained.

THE OTEA COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

2s. per share to be paid with application, and 5s. per share on allotment.

Col. BAZALGETTE, Chairman of the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company (Limited).

CHARLES MARTIN, Esq. (Messrs. Blogg and Martin), Bucklersbury.
PARKE FITTAR, Esq. (Messrs. F. Fittar and Co.), 26, Gresham-street.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
PHILIP WRIGHT, Esq., late of Auckland, New Zealand.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, and Bompas, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, E.C.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
AUDITORS—To be appointed at the first general meeting.

London Messrs. J. C. and C. W. Morice, 1, Warrford-court, E.C.
Manchester J. Gorton, Esq., Newmarket Chambers.
Aberdeen H. C. Oswald, Esq., Marischal-street.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.
J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

The object of this company is to purchase and work a copper mine, situated on the north of the Great Barrier Island, New Zealand, from which nearly £30,000 worth of copper ore has already been sold.

A practical mine captain, of high character and professional ability and repute, estimates that above the adit level alone there are still available 4000 tons of ore, of fully 15 per cent. produce, and though the workings are yet only 20 fms. deeper, and opened there to a limited extent, he says that below that a great deal of ore is also available, so that with proper machinery he could make considerable immediate profits, to be probably greatly increased as the works are extended.

The same authority states that "if only a permanent increase in the yield of ore takes place throughout the vein, such as seen in the 12 fm. level (under adit), where the quality of the ore is quite equal to the general shipments, the future value of the mine would be very great."

There is no land carriage, and the freights to England (in the wool ships), vary from only 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton.

A considerable number of the shares are already taken, and applications for the remainder may be addressed to the directors, at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the brokers, from all of whom detailed prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

THE NEW BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated with limited liability, under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-1857.

Capital £10,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each.

10s. per share to be paid upon application, and 30s. on allotment. The remainder to be payable at intervals of three months.

DIRECTORS.
To be chosen at the first meeting of shareholders to be called for that purpose.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Bennett and Harding, 109, Fenchurch-street, London.

MANAGERS—Messrs. Cave and Co., Yappo, Australia.

This company is formed for working the rich deposits of copper ore contained in properties granted by the Government of South Australia, at a surface rent of 10s. per acre, free from royalty or dues of any kind upon the ore raised. The properties consist of three separate allotments, of 80 acres each, adjoining each other, and forming a length of one and a half mile.

The company's surveyor reports the range of this immense body of mineral to be very regular for the entire length of one mile and a half, varying from 130 to 160 yards wide, formed of solid beds of carbonate, malachite, and red oxide of copper ore, containing from 19 to 80½ per cent. of pure copper.

The mine is under development by a private company, who, in order to more effectually develop the resources of the property, have agreed to dispose of 400 shares, of £5 each, which sum, it is estimated, will be ample to complete the necessary works, and bring the mine into a profitable position. The shares in the Burra Burra Mine, with £5 paid, are now worth £120, and have received in dividends £280. It is anticipated that the shares in the New Burra Burra will become of equal value, and that the mine will rank with the richest in the colony.

The reports of Prof. D. T. Ansted, and Messrs. Cave and Co., with specimens of the ore, plans, and every information may be had at the office of the company. Upon the list being complete, a meeting will be held to elect directors, &c., and to provide for the future management of the company in London, until Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Applications for shares will be received by Messrs. FULLER and Co., 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, until Tuesday, the 29th inst.

TO ADVENTURERS IN FOREIGN MINES.—MR. HARRY THOMAS VERRAN, of PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, who has had considerable experience (under the tuition of his father, and in connection with many other experienced Mining Engineers) is ready to UNDERTAKE THE EXAMINATION AND REPORTING UPON MINERAL PROPERTIES in Newfoundland, the United States, or any other country, where his services may prove useful to capitalists. The greatest confidence may be placed in Mr. VERRAN, who will use his best judgment in giving reliable information to those who may repose confidence in him.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN THE MATTER OF the WHEEL CONCORD SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER OF the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856 and 1857.—The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries has, by his order made in this matter, and dated the 15th day of July inst., appointed Frederick Marshall, of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, gentleman, late provincial official liquidator of the above-named company, to be absolutely the official liquidator thereof. WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court. Dated this 19th day of July, 1862.

In Chancery.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

IN THE MATTER OF the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848, 1849, and 1857, and in the MATTER OF the TREATY AND MESSER MINING COMPANY.—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Monday, the 28th day of July, 1862, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED TO MAKE A CALL on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributors of the said company, and that the said Judge proposes that such call shall be for TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call.

HENRY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.
FREDK. WHINNEY, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
VALLANCE and VALLANCE, 20, Essex-street, Strand, Solicitors.
Dated the 19th day of July, 1862.

In Chancery.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

IN THE MATTER OF the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, has this day appointed Robert Palmer Harding, of the firm of Harding, Pullen, Whinney, and Gibbons, of No. 3, Bank-buildings, in the City of London, and of No. 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, accountants, official manager of this company.

WM. J. BARRETT, 6, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, Solicitor.
Dated the 18th day of July, 1862.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE, on the MURCHISON RIVER, abounding in ORE of the RICHEST QUALITY, with BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MINING APPARATUS.

TOPLIS and HARDING will SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, near the Bank of England, on Thursday, July 31, at One o'clock, by order of the Official Liquidator in Bankruptcy, in the matter of the Geraldine Mining Company, Western Australia (Limited), a VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the Geraldine Mines, situated on the Murchison River, about 300 miles north of Perth, the capital of the colony of Western Australia; containing about 730 acres, part thereof forming the surface of the mine, and in which a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 13 fathoms, with the several works, workshops, smelting furnaces, machinery, and mining apparatus; also, 16,000 acres of land, leasehold from the Crown, situate at Baker's Well, about 16 miles from the mines, on the road to Port Gregory, the place of embarkation.

These mines have been worked with considerable success during the period of 10 years from 1850, under the able management of Capt. Hooken, with but a limited working capital, the result of which clearly showed that with sufficient capital a very large profit might be made on the working, the supply of ore being unlimited and rich in quality; as a proof of which the last cargo shipped to England contained on the average 75½ per cent. of lead, and the yield is confidently expected to be much richer in quality on sinking the shaft to depth of 22 fathoms. Particulars may be had of E. W. EDWARDS, Esq., official liquidator, 22, Basinghall-street; of Messrs. PARKER, LEE, and HADDOCK, solicitors, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; at the Mart; and of TOPLIS and HARDING, 16, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BWLCH SLATE QUARRIES AND WORKS, NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 31st July, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the GWYDIR (otherwise the BWLCH) SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWYDELEN, in the county of CARMARVON, about nine miles from Llanrwst, about twelve miles from the shipping stage or quay at Trefwr, on the Conway River, where vessels of 100 tons burden can load alongside, and about 21 miles from the shipping port of Conway, North Wales. The railway from Conway to Llanrwst will be completed in the spring of next year, and will afford additional facility for transit.

The quarries are on the slope of the Carnarvon range of mountains; the slate formation lies about ten yards beneath the surface, and has been proved to the depth of about 35 yards. The quality of the slate is uniform, equal in grain to the well-known Bangor slate, and of the original blue colour of the Welsh slate.

The works were formed some years since by the Gwydir Slate Company, and fitted with costly machinery for sawing, planing, and otherwise preparing slate, the whole worked by an iron overshot water-wheel, 30 ft. diameter, driven by a powerful stream of water flowing from a lake in the mountains, discharging itself into the River Lledr, a tributary of the Conway, which flows past the property; but although large sums of money have been expended in fitting the machinery and in opening the quarry, it may almost be pronounced a virgin quarry, from the comparatively very limited operations hitherto performed, there being up to the present time only four bargains or workings actually formed, and these only partially worked, the yield from which during the past six months has been 665 tons of slates; but by a judicious expenditure (now being gradually made) six additional bargains may be at work within the next twelve months, thereby increasing the yield to at the least 400 tons per month, or 4800 tons per annum.

The quarry is well placed for working, being on the slope of the mountain, at a very convenient elevation, and with plenty of ground for tip room at the base. A steam-engine of about 15 horse power, with winding gear, has been erected near the summit, for raising the blocks of slate from the deep workings; tramways also intersect the works. The demand for the slates has been steadily increasing, and there is no difficulty in finding ready markets for all the products on very remunerative terms; the profits under the present disadvantages of heavy standing charges and limited production realising 25 per cent. on the returns.

The property occupies a site of 33 acres 2 roods 35 perches, more or less, and under 26 acres is the slate formation, considered to be of great value. It is held under Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, subject to a small fixed rent and royalties, which amount to about 5 per cent. on the gross returns.

The buildings comprise the slab sawing and planing mill, two sawing sheds, stabling, chaise house, blacksmith's shop, housekeeper's cottage, office, and yards, also one corner of an adjoining field, containing about half an acre.

The wharf at Trefwr is the property of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and the tenants of the quarries are allowed to stack slates on the wharf and ship them therefrom, at a charge of 3d. per ton.

The cost of carting the slates from the works to the wharf is 6s. 6d. per ton; but when the quarries are in full working a great saving may be effected by the erection of a tramway along the valley at the base of the mountains, facilities for which would be readily granted, and which would place these works in almost as advantageous a position as the celebrated quarries belonging to the owner of Penrhyn.

Easy terms may be arranged for payment.

The works may be seen at any time by cards only, which may be obtained of GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry; or of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

Printed particulars may be obtained at the hotels at Bangor, Conway, Llanrwst, and Chester; at the Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham; of SAMUEL FISHER, Esq., Solicitor, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.; of GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry Chambers; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, NEAR CALLINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MR. T. HAINSELIN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION

(by order of the proprietors), at Golding's Hotel, Callington, on Wednesday, the 6th August, 1862, precisely at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that superior FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as WILTOWN WOOD, situate in the parish of St. Dominick, in the county of Cornwall, about half a mile from the town of Callington, comprising about 57 acres, about 12 acres being of fine oak coppice, and the remainder consisting of thriving oak, Scotch fir, and larch, the whole of about 40 years' growth.

The estate adjoins on the north the East Cornwall and Langford Mines, the former well known as having produced a considerable quantity of silver. The lodes of this, and also of other mines, are supposed (according to the opinion of an experienced surveyor), to run into Wiltown Wood, being only separated from the estate by a small rivulet.

This property is surrounded by woods, well stocked with game, and offers to mining men or others an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with.

The above estate will be sold to the highest bidder above £1450.

For viewing the estate, apply to Mr. J. C. JOHNS, Callington; and for further particulars and conditions of sale, to GEORGE EASTLAKE and Co., solicitors, Frankfort-lane, Plymouth; to Messrs. GREGORY and Co., solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; or to Mr. T. HAINSELIN, auctioneer, 1, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport.

Dated Plymouth, July 8, 1862.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THREE MOST ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS FOR SALE, IN THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER, IN GERMANY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the whole of a most

VALUABLE COAL MINE, situated in Hanover, being held on lease for the term of 80 years, covering an area of 86 acres, which may be increased two-fold. The first seam of coal, at a depth of 15 fms. only, is 20 in. in thickness, with an inclination of 16°.

The situation of the mine is extremely advantageous.

Lot 2.—A most VALUABLE SAW MILLS, situate about seven minutes' walk from Lot 1, consisting of one vertical saw frame, two circular saws, &c., driven by two water-wheels, 12 ft. diameter and 14 horse power, with considerable room for enlargement at any time.

Lot 3.—A highly LUCRATIVE PAPER MILLS, situate one mile distant from the saw mills, and within 12 miles from the capital, together with 40 acres of arable and meadow land, and 10 acres of garden. The mill is furnished with one paper machine, two rag engines, and one rag cutter, is worked by a water-wheel and a steam engine, and can produce 15 cwt. of paper ready for use in twelve hours.

The above property is highly valuable, presenting to the capitalist large returns for outlay, the price of each lot being very moderate.

For further particulars, apply from Ten to Twelve, to Mr. W. E. KOCMS, civil engineer and general agent, 6, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.

VALUABLE PATENT TO BE SOLD, FOR OBTAINING METALS AND COLOURS FROM THEIR ORES.

This patent would be of the greatest value to persons going to the gold fields, or any mining district. On account of its perfection, it supersedes all other known processes.—Applications to be made to Mr. J. WERT, 6, Farnival's Inn, Holborn.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MR. KINSMAN has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 29th day of July instant, at GREAT CRINNIS MINE, in the parish of St. Austell, the following MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:

A 63 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with new piston and rod, complete.

THREE BOILERS, 10 tons each.

A 42 in. diameter WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, with drawing cage and crumpler attached.

49 9 ft. 18 in. pumps 1105 3 14

2 9 ft. 19 in. ditto 60 1 0

21 9 ft. 15 in. ditto 402 3 0

9 10 ft. 13 in. ditto, with doerpiece, windrose, and working complete 205 0 0

2 12 ft. 16 in. pumps 60 0 0

1 6 ft. 16 in. windrose 21 1 0

1 9 ft. 16 in. windrose 25 2 0

2 6 ft. 16 in. doerpieces 89 0 0

2 18 in. H. pieces 110 0 0

2 18 in. top doerpieces 70 0 0

1 15 in. ditto 35 0 0

1 6 ft. 12 in. pole case, stuff, ing box and gland 10 3 0

1 6 ft. 11 in. ditto 6 3 0

3 12 ft. 17 in. plunger poles —

1 6 ft. 11½ in. ditto —

1 12 ft. 7 in. ditto, with stuffing box and gland —

25 fms. 2 in. iron rods —

1 6 ft. 9 in. doerpiece 14 0 0

1 12 arm capstan and shears, with shives complete; 18 arm ditto; 18 arm capstan, with shears, &c., complete; 100 fms. 14 in. capstan rope, 120 fms. 9 in. ditto, 100 fms. 6 in. whelm rope, 85 fms. iron rods, from 2½ to 2½ in. diameter; 6 pairs of iron plates, 1 pair flat thread drop screws, 2 hand screws, 200 fms. 9-16, & ¾ in. chains; 500 fms. ½ in. ditto; 6 horse whelms and shaft tackle, 2 balance bolts, complete; 1 12 in. diameter water-wheel, 2 ft. breast, with 4 heads stamps attached; 120 fms. bridge rail iron, 3½ ft. pulleys, 12 4 ft. ditto, 40 cast iron shives of various sizes, steam and bone whelms, 2 tram wagons and wheels, 1 iron skip and wheels, 5 large buckets, 3 brass valves, large quantity of rod pins, flange pins, staples and glands, 10 shod and tube, 6 jigs, 60 fms. wood ladders, 40 fms. air pipes, hand and wheelbarrows, 60 fms. iron chests, a quantity of new and old timber and iron, large beam, scales and weights, miners' tools, chests, a quantity of wood and iron stove ladders, wrought and cast scrap iron, with numerous other articles, together with the account-house furniture.

The mine is situated near the turnpike road leading from St. Austell to St. Blazey, about two miles from the former place, and one mile from a siding of the Cornwall Railway, at Far and Par shipping wharf, thus affording great facility for transit, either by land or water.

Refreshments at Eleven o'clock. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

For viewing, apply to Capt. WOODCOCK, on the mine; and for further particulars to THOMAS LANBERT, Esq., 30, New-court, Blackfriars-road, London; or to the auctioneer, ST. AUSTELL.—Dated July 18, 1862.

EAST CRINNIS AND SOUTH PAR CONSOLS MINE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, ETC.

MR. THOMAS KINSMAN WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th August next, the following VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS of the above MINE, viz.:

An 80 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, 10 ft. 6 in. stroke, equal beam, with THREE BOILERS.

A 70 in. cylinder STEAM (ball) ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam; with ONE BOILER.

A 24 in. cylinder STEAM WHIN, with iron cage, complete; ONE BOILER.

An 18 in. horizontal STEAM ENGINE, with crushing gear, and 12 heads of stamps attached; ONE BOILER.

A 27 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 7 ft. breast, with iron axle, and 12 heads of stamps.

A 9 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 17 in. breast to separator, with connection-rods, hutchies, &c., complete.

A 4½ ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 8½ in. breast, with 16 fms. of 1¼ in. round iron rods, bevil tooth wheels, &c., for round buddle.

THE HAFOD-Y-WERN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Duly incorporated, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of shares respectively taken by them.
Capital £100,000, in shares of £50 each.
BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.
OFFICES—13, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

The quarry of this company (situated on the great Bangor slate range) is now rapidly increasing in extensive development. It is at present producing slates, and by the reports, which have been obtained from Mr. Macdonald Smith, the mining engineer of Chapel-place, Westminster; Mr. E. J. Dixon, of Bangor; and Mr. William Thomas, the manager of the Welsh Slate Company's Works, Lord Palmerston's) the enormous value, and certain prospects of the company's operations.
An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held in March last, a further portion of the company's shares, to the extent of £20,000, was authorised to be issued, for the purpose of securing and in part payment of the fee simple of the property, and for the purpose of the works. A small portion of such further issue of shares remains unallotted to the present shareholders, and is now offered to the public.
Reports and full particulars, with forms of application for such shares, may be obtained on application to the secretary, at the company's offices, as above.
Applications must be received on or before the 31st July inst.

THE RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each, paid in full, of which upwards of 7500 shares have already been allotted.
CHAIRMAN.
ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S., Finsbury-circus.

OFFICES—No. 10a, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET.

The River Tamar Copper Mine is situated in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, on the Cornish side of and adjoining the River Tamar, and is surrounded by the Devon Great Consols, which are its eastern boundary. The mine is situated on the south-east side of the River Tamar, and has been a dividend-paying mine for years; its southern boundary joins the old Gunnis Lake set, which divides a quarter of a million among the adventurers; and in the western part of the set, at one point the Hingston Down Mine, which has already sold upwards of £100,000 of ore; and at another the Chitter's adit, which has lately made important discoveries of copper at the very boundary of the River Tamar Mine.
The works are now being prosecuted by an adit level, which has been driven into the mine, and from this point south 134 fms., to intersect at least four lodes which are known to exist in that part of the mine, and which, from all the geological indications, give the highest promise of being remunerative. Within the last few weeks one lode has been met with at the depth of about 60 fms. from the surface, from 3 to 4 fms. wide, consisting chiefly of spar and copper, with some very rich copper ore, but the lode cannot be determined before it has been more fully laid open; a new lode is now being driven eastward and westward on this lode, which, so far as seen, is promising; the bearing is about 10° south of east, with an underlie north-east about 2½ ft. per fathom.
Advances are now about to issue the unallotted shares; and prospectuses, with references made by Capt. Jas. Richards, chief mining engineer of the Devon Great Consols, and others, may be had at the offices of the company, and all applications to the River Tamar Mining Company will have precedence.

SOUTH GORLAND MINING COMPANY.
14, Cornhill, July 19, 1862.

I have the pleasure to hand you annexed statement of accounts, extending over a period of twelve months, ending 30th June last, together with Captain Rutter's report on the present position and prospects of the mine. I have further to add, that I am persuaded that the adventure will prove an early success, and that a call of 10s. per share will attain the objects referred to in the manager's report, as well as liquidate the debts now existing against the company. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN HOYLE, Sec.

Statement of accounts for twelve months, ending 30th June, 1862.				Cr.			
Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Dr.
Balance forward July 30 1861	15	5	0				
do. Aug. 29 1861	10	11	0				
do. Sept. 28 1861	15	8	0				
do. Oct. 31 1861	9	11	0				
do. Nov. 30 1861	10	0	0				
do. Dec. 31 1861	13	13	0				
do. Jan. 11 1862	11	18	5				
do. Feb. 28 1862	3	2	4				
do. Mar. 31 1862	5	1	0				
do. Apr. 25 1862	4	5	0				
do. May 25 1862	6	5	0				
do. June 22 1862	9	8	0				
do. July 17 1862	10	10	0				
do. Aug. 16 1862	15	0	0				
do. Sept. 15 1862	5	0	0				
do. Oct. 14 1862	5	0	0				
do. Nov. 13 1862	1	1	0				
do. Dec. 12 1862	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 11 1863	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 10 1863	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 10 1863	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 9 1863	12	12	0				
do. May 8 1863	12	12	0				
do. June 7 1863	12	12	0				
do. July 6 1863	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 5 1863	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 4 1863	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 3 1863	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 2 1863	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1863	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1864	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1865	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1866	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1867	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1868	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1869	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1870	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1871	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1872	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1873	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1874	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1875	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1876	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1877	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Dec. 1 1878	12	12	0				
do. Jan. 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. Feb. 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. Mar. 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. Apr. 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. May 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. June 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. July 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. Aug. 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. Sept. 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. Oct. 1 1879	12	12	0				
do. Nov. 1 1879	12	12					

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 8 5	2 8 5	2 8 5	2 8 5
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	20 10 0
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 8 0	250 0 0	91 8 0	250 0 0
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	72 0 0	15 0 0	72 0 0
200	Cefn Cwrm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	31 0 0	17 0 0	31 0 0
224	Copper Hill (copper), Illogan	48 0 0	85 90	48 0 0	85 90
12000	Copper Mines of England	35 0 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24 0 0	100 0 0	24 0 0
1055	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	31 0 0	8 0 0	31 0 0
612	Creechbrow and Penkell, St. Columb	—	—	—	—
867	Cwm Eryn (lead), Cardiganshire	70 10 0	21 0 0	70 10 0	21 0 0
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	200 0 0	60 0 0	200 0 0
280	Derwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0
1024	Dervon St. Con. (cop.), Tavistock	1 0 0	440 0 0	1 0 0	440 0 0
354	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 0	600 0 0	128 17 0	600 0 0
1250	Dolcoath Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	214 0 0	2 1 0	214 0 0
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	10 0 0	12 6 0	10 0 0
612	East Basset (cop.), Redruth	29 10 0	47 47 4 47 4	29 10 0	47 47 4 47 4
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 14 6	45 44 4 45 4	2 14 6	45 44 4 45 4
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45 0 0	32 0 0	45 0 0
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	34 0 0	420 0 0	34 0 0	420 0 0
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, copper), Gernoe	10 0 0	5 45 4 5	10 0 0	5 45 4 5
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	38 0 0
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 0	4 0 0	3 18 0	4 0 0
6000	Great South Tois (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6	4 45 4 45 4	0 14 6	4 45 4 45 4
1788	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	30 29 3 29 3	18 0 0	30 29 3 29 3
5000	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	61 6 0	40 0 0	61 6 0
10240	Gunnels Lake (Chiters Addit.)	0 20 0	39 0 0	0 20 0	39 0 0
1024	Haroldfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	82 0 0	38 37 39	82 0 0	38 37 39
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27 0 0	92 6 2	27 0 0
400	Iburbine (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 10 0	110 0 0	18 10 0	110 0 0
9000	Marble Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 0	9 4 9 4	4 10 0	9 4 9 4
1800	Miners Mining Co. (L.), (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	17 0 0	25 0 0	17 0 0
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	0 0 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0
640	Mouth Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	25 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 6 4	2 4 0	1 6 4	2 4 0
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4	3 4 0	2 3 4	3 4 0
1366	North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6	8 0 0	2 7 6	8 0 0
8000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blaise [S.E.]	1 2 6	6 0 0	1 2 6	6 0 0
300	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	—
1172	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	10 7 0	44 41 43	10 7 0	44 41 43
1190	Providentia (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	2 16 0	4 4 4 4	2 16 0	4 4 4 4
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United	10 0 0	33 34 35	10 0 0	33 34 35
112	Rosemor (lead)	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—
612	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	45 0 0	8 0 0	45 0 0
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	107 105 110	18 18 0	107 105 110
280	Spargen Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 0	—	31 17 0	—
240	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	33 30 32	8 0 0	33 30 32
9400	Tamar Cons. (all-lead), Redruth [S.E.]	4 10 0	11 11 1 11 1	4 10 0	11 11 1 11 1
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	0 0 0	11 11 1 11 1	0 0 0	11 11 1 11 1
300	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100 0 0	57 10 0	100 0 0
4200	Vigra and Clough (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	45 0 0	2 15 0	45 0 0
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 0	12 10 11	11 13 0	12 10 11
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	10 0 0	13 12 13	10 0 0	13 12 13
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	34 33 35	5 0 0	34 33 35
1024	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4 0 0	7 10 0	4 0 0
1024	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	240 225 235	47 10 0	240 225 235
612	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	86 85 90	5 2 6	86 85 90
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	62 67 6 62 6	5 0 0	62 67 6 62 6
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	27 25 27	30 0 0	27 25 27
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	80 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0
1024	Wheal Heale (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	17 0 0	9 13 8	17 0 0
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	12 11 1 12 1	1 7 2	12 11 1 12 1
612	Wheal Jane (all-lead), Kes	3 10 0	16 0 0	3 10 0	16 0 0
4800	Wheal John's (tin), St. Agnes	2 10 0	23 17 18	2 10 0	23 17 18
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 4	45 40 43 40 43	9 17 4	45 40 43 40 43
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	2 6 4	40 0 0	2 6 4	40 0 0
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	13 0 0	8 0 0	13 0 0
80	Wheal Owsen (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	800 0 0	70 0 0	800 0 0
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	68 10 0	135 130 132 135	68 10 0	135 130 132 135
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (all-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	15 16 16 15	5 17 0	15 16 16 15
8000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	40 39 4	5 0 0	40 39 4

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30 0 0	1 10 0	30 0 0
4943	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 12 9	1 4 0	3 12 9	1 4 0
2048	Carmarthenshire (tin), St. Just	3 14 7	1 0 0	3 14 7	1 0 0
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	3 12 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	1 0 0
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	60 55 60	35 0 0	60 55 60
6076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	3 0 0	5 16 3	3 0 0
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guisval	40 13 6	14 0 0	40 13 6	14 0 0
2048	East Falmouth (all-lead), Kenwyn, Kes	3 10 0	1 4 0	3 10 0	1 4 0
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—	2 13 6	—
1400	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	7 2 6	22 0 0	7 2 6	22 0 0
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
6000	Hington Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	5 1 0	3 4 0	5 1 0	3 4 0
800	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	1 3 1	4 15 6	1 3 1
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200 0 0	100 0 0	1200 0 0
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	20 10 0	95 0 0	20 10 0	95 0 0
8000	Mendips Hills (lead) [L.]	3 18 0	1 4 0	3 18 0	1 4 0
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	60 0 0	38 0 0	60 0 0	38 0 0
19000	Rosbridge Cons. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	108 128	0 16 0	108 128
128	South Crinids (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285 0 0	19 0 0	285 0 0
6000	Talvadden (copper), Merioneth	10 12 0	3 4 0	10 12 0	3 4 0
572	Trellyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18 0 0	11 10 0	18 0 0
20000	Valley of Towry (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 14 4	3 4 0	0 14 4	3 4 0
256	West Darnley (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	66 67 68	38 10 0	66 67 68
1084	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	36 34 36	2 4 0	36 34 36
4298	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	2 4 0	4 16 6	2 4 0
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	17 8 0	8 0 0	17 8 0	8 0 0
1022	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwennap	13 2 6	5 0 0	13 2 6	5 0 0

FOREIGN MINES.

3464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	110 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0
12000	Cobre Cop. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	23 0 0	40 0 0	23 0 0
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	8 0 0
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
70000	English and Spanish (S.E.)	9 0 0	2 4 0	9 0 0	2 4 0
32000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	2 0 0	120 0 0	2 0 0
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
10000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7 4 0	3 0 0	7 4 0
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
108815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
100000	Port Phillip Gold, Ceres [S.E.]	1 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
11000	St. John del Rey [L.]	15 0 0	50 60	15 0 0	50 60
30000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Unl. (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0
10000	Gr. Barrier Land, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.]	4 10 0	3 4 0	4 10 0	3 4 0
10000	Pontbigan (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	4 0 0
49174	Unit, Mexican (all-lead), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	7 0 0	28 0 0	7 0 0

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

30000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 6 0	1 4 0	7 6 0	1 4 0
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.]	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
8000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
17000	Central American (copper) [L.]	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	—
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	10 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
10000	Copio Smelting [L.]	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
20000	East of Ray, Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	—
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	—
80000	Ellerslie and Hardwice, Jamaica	0 18 0	1 4 0	0 18 0	1 4 0
80000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 10 0	—	1 10 0	—
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	—
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, Ag.), Thessaly [L.]	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	—
10000	Karibitz Colliery Company [L.]	0 15 0	17 0 0	0 15 0	17 0 0
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.]	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	—
18000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	—
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0
16000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper)	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
45000	Yundamatana (copper), South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbeyside (id.), Cardigan	2 7 0	1 0 0	2 7 0	1 0 0
1000	Ally-y-Crib (lead) [L.]	3 10 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	2 0 0
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	15 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0